The Centre Reporter.

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TARIFF BILL DEAD

THE REPUBLICANS DARE NOT TOUCH THE QUESTION.

The House Sounds the Death Knell os Free Silver.—A Congress Which Proposes to do as Little as Possible.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Reed tariff bill is apparently as dead as a last year's bird nest, and it was killed by Republican Senators at that. The scheme of the high tariff Republican Senators was to take up the free coinage substitute for the tariff bill, which was reported to the Senate from the Finance committee, vote that substitute down with the aid of anti-silver Democrats, and then with the aid of Populists to pass the tariff bill without amendment. But it struck a snag in the shape of a Republican revolt as soon as the very first move to carry it out was made, and the revolt was led by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee—Carter, of Montana, who with three other silver Republican Senators voted against taking up the tariff bill. The high tariff Republicans are now engaged in trying to beg or bulldoze the revolting silver Republicans into coming back into line and carrying out the decree of the Republican caucus by voting to pass the Reed tariff bill without amendment, but there are no indications of their succeeding.

The vote in the House—215 to 99—against the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill makes it certain that whether the Senate passes the free coinage substitute or not, free coinage is as dead for this session as the Reed tariff bill, and that brings forward the question, what is this Congress going to do anyway? It looks now as though the Republicans would spend the time not devoted to passing the regular appropriation bills in making moves for or against the various presidential candidates, and that the final result of the session would be the appropriation bills.

It may be that Representative Howard, of Alabama, the author of the dirtiest book ever sold in Washington, was really ill when he was taken out of the House the other day, and not drunk as he was reported to be, but his reputation was already so bad that it really makes little difference. He has never been associated by any of his colleagues except the populists.

Representative Talbert, of S. C., who made a little "break" several weeks ago on the secession question, turned the tables very nicely on Representative Hardy, of Ind., who tried to goad him into saying something more about secession by abusing South Carolina. After Mr. Hardy had used up his stock of epithets, covering South Carolinians from John C. Calhoun to the present Congressional delegation, Mr. Talbert effectually squelched him by remarking that he was glad that Canada had been heard from—Hardy was born in Canada, and did not serve in the Union army. Later Mr. Talbert took occasion to say that he had noticed that those who had taken no part in the war were loudest in their proclamation of patriotism and their denunciations of those who had fought against the Union, and amid the laughter of the House he quoted the expression that "those who are invincible in time of peace are generally invisible in time of war."

Secretary Herbert gave the House Committee on Naval affairs the benefit of the knowledge he has acquired during his long service on that committee and since he became Secretary of the Navy, at the last meeting of the committee. He stated without qualification that the United States can today beat the world in the building of warships so far as efficiency goes, although it has not quite distanced all countries in the race to lower the price of construction, but he believes it will in the near future. Already we are building warships cheaper than either France or Germany has been able to do, and almost as cheap as Great Britain does. Mr. Herbert told the committee that in addition to the specific recommendations in his annual report, he was in favor of any and all proper methods of strengthening our Navy.

While it is generally recognized that Senator Quay's candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination was announced solely for trading purposes, some of the friends of the other candidates are afraid of him. They know his ability as a political schemer and they are afraid that he may be able to sneak that nomination for himself. A Republican who has before given me correct information concerning moves made by Quay says of his latest: "Quay is trying to bring Reed to terms. He is for Reed and has so declared himself to Reed, but for once he found out that he committed himself too soon, for when he wished Reed to give him certain promises the Maine man utilized his Yankee cunning by adroitly dodging. Then it was that Quay determined to become a candidate himself. With Pennsylvania's vote behind him he will compel Reed to voluntarily make him all and more promises than would have at first satisfied him, or he will make a dicker with some other candidate, and Tom Platt is in the same boat with Quay."

THE ATLANTIC COAST-LINE.

New York Florida Special at the Service of the Traveling Public.

The Atlantic Coast Line, via Richmond, Va., has again placed at the service of the traveling public the celebrated "New York-Florida Special." Here is one of the triumphs of railroading as it enables tourists to reach the beautiful Winter Resorts of the South in perfect ease and with luxurious surroundings. One night only between Boston and Florida. Exclusively Pullman Vestibuled train composed of Dining, Sleeping, Library and Observation Cars. A perfect roadbed running through a section of the country historical and picturesque. The route is via Washington and Richmond to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. This is the quickest and best Line, also, to Thomasville, Brunswick, Aiken, Augusta, Middle Georgia, Florida Points, Cuba, Jamaica and Nassau.

Before deciding on your trip be sure to consult the illustrated pamphlets and descriptive matter of the Atlantic Coast Line.

Write Mr. H. P. Clark, G. E. A., 289 Broadway, New York, for illustrated books and phamphlets of the Southern Hotel.

The Grip.

That mysterious disease born in Russia and best known as the grip has appeared this winter about as generally as it was found the first winter it was known here. From every part of this country we hear of people who are down with it. In many instances the disease comes in a slightly changed form from that which was experienced. A distinguished physician asserts that a peculiar form of laryngitis, in its symptoms almost like whooping cough which is now prevalent, is nothing less than the grip in a new disguise. The effort is much the same as that caused by the disease which spread such havoc a few seasons ago. There seems to be little doubt that the same troublesome microbe is at the bottom of this latest disorder. A physician says that the only way to successfully classify the grip is to set it down as a form of influenza of which there are 37 known varieties.

Snap Shots of Local Interest.

Monday morning was a snorter, from 7 to 10 below zero.

Wm. From will not move from Rising Springs to Shamokin for the present.

Last week's sleighing played out under Saturday's mild sun.

Rev. Goodling held a very interesting Communion service in the United Evangelical church near Tusseyville, 57 partaking of the Lord's supper.

When he leaves here, Evangelist Ryland thinks he will put in his next work at Erie.

A spirited protracted meeting was held in the Zion Evangelical church continuing over a week.

Send in, or bring in, the local happenings of your neighborhood.

Merchant Crawford is arranging to have some trout fry shipped here this spring to be placed into different trout streams. Every lover of speckled beauties will thank Frank for his efforts in this direction.

Rev. Goodling, of the U. Ev. church began a protracted meeting in the M. E. church, of this place, on Wednesday evening.

Rev. Illingworth closed his protracted meeting at Sprucetown, on Tuesday evening, after a successful two week's labor for the redemption of souls.

Attorney Bower, of Bellefonte, still remains indisposed from stomach trouble.

Rev. Robt. Wolf, of Eureka, Ks., is still seriously ill of typhoid fever.

The large sale posters printed in the Reporter office are pronounced the finest in the county.

To Examine Teachers.

The committee on teachers' permanent certificates will hold the annual examination in the court house at Bellefonte, beginning Friday, March 20th.

State Notes.

While Alfred Bower, aged 35, was in the act of raising a glass filled with beer to his lips at Coller's hotel, Hamburg, on Saturday evening, he suddenly reeled and fell to the floor, expiring almost instantly of heart disease.

WEALTH IN PHOSPHATE ROCK.

Deposits in Juniata County May Prove a Bonanza.

The great beds of phosphate rock that are said to have been discovered at Reed's Gap, Juniata county, may prove a bonanza. The United States Geological Survey has received samples of phosphate rock recently found. Analyses show from 12 to 50 per cent. phosphoric acid. The highest is found in modules somewhat resembling the coprolitic forms found in South Carolina.

Professor Ihlseng, of State College, has visited the locality and made over 150 analyses, with varying results. Much more prospecting will be done in the spring, and it is said that if the beds prove large it will be a matter of great importance to the fertilizer factories in Philadelphia and other places.

Raised a Point of Law.

A novel case came up before Alderman Walter Wadsworth, of Allegheny, on Monday. The proprietress of a boarding house sued one of her boarders for an attempt to avoid paying his board. Such an act is punishable by fine and imprisonment. The defendant pleads that all the time he boarded with the lady she failed to post in conspicuous places, and in the sleeping apartments of her boarders, the act of assembly governing the payment for board and lodging. In looking up the subject, the alderman has discovered that the defendant is right, and that the act makes her or any other hotel or boarding house keeper forfeit all right to payment for food and shelter, when they neglect posting the act where it can be seen. The alderman says this is the first time that point has been brought to the attention of the law in a boarding house case.

Will be Brought to Lock Haven.

District Attorney Hall, of Lock Haven, on Monday made application to Governor Hastings for requisition papers for Lena Flora Straw and Joseph Salvistro, now under arrest in Cincinnati, Ohio. On December 14, 1895, Mrs. Straw left her husband at Lock Haven and eloped with Salvistro. The woman took with her $800 in cash, and two notes for $100 and $200 respectively. With this money she and Salvistro opened a place of business in Cincinnati.

When first arrested Mrs. Straw said she would waive requisition papers, but when an officer from that city went for her she refused to accompany him back.

The New Woman.

We read much now-a-days of the "New Woman," but in reading items like the one below, the old woman may be the one to stick to after all:

"Michael Becare, of Bens Creek, a few days ago made an information before Alderman Lehman against Mrs. Elizabeth Kiocz, of the same place, charging her with perjury. Becare alleged that he and the woman were at Ebensburg and obtained a marriage license, the woman announcing her intention of marrying him. Afterward she refused to marry him, and instead became the wife of a man from Bennington, near Altoona."

Becare be-careful with the "new woman" hereafter.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

A Cowardly Bull Dog.

A farmer named Karns, residing a short distance from Altoona, was robbed Wednesday night. He kept a huge bull dog in his kitchen to guard the premises, but the burglars, who evidently were well acquainted, took the dog outside, tied him and then went through the house undisturbed, securing $18.

Farmer Karns had best shoot his big bull-dog and send in here for Mike Condo's white dog.

Death of an Editor.

William Frysinger, formerly editor of the Lewistown *True Democrat*, died in Brownstown, Indiana, on Friday, after a short illness, in the 59th year of his age. He was editor of the Brownstown *Banner*, and a brother of Edward and George G. Frysinger, of Lewistown. He leaves a widow and three married daughters.

EVENTS 1779-84.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF LOCAL HISTORY.

The First Iron Company—Return of the Inhabitants. The Country Abandoned in 1779.

Gen. Potter writes to President Reed:

"Penn's Valley, May 19, 1779.

"Capt. Carberry (of Hartley's regiment) left last Sabbath with ten of his horsemen, leaving his lieutenant and seven horsemen. He is gone to Buffalo valley. In a few days I expect the lieutenant to follow him. We will then be left in this valley with one lieutenant and fifteen men in three forts as a guard, and on the 4th of June their time will expire, and then most probably we in this valley will have to fly. There are no inhabitants but in Penn's valley, and they in forts."

The departure of Hartley's regiment from the West Branch valley to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition was followed by the temporary abandonment of the settlements in Penn's valley, in July, 1779, and Armagh township (then in Cumberland) became the frontier. Gen. Potter retired to his farm on Middle Creek (now in Snyder Co.) He was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1780, and in May, 1781, dates his letters from Middle Creek, and in 1781 and 1782 is upon the assessment list of Penn twp. (now in Snyder County). In September 1781, he marched a body of one hundred and seventy men on a tour about the frontiers. On the 14th of November, 1781, he was elected vice-president of the State, and served as such until November, 1782.

A letter from William Brown, Esq., shows the fact that Armagh township was still the frontier in April, 1782, and the assessment books of 1782 show there were no inhabitants taxed in Bald Eagle, Potter, Muncy, or White Deer townships in that year, Col. Hunter's letter of the 8th of April, 1782, showing that the inhabitants refused to return to the neighborhood of Muncy, though he endeavored to get them to do so.

As appears by George McCormick's testimony, the country was entirely abandoned in the hard winter of 1779-80 and spring of 1780, and its history is a blank until 1784.

July 26, 1784, Benjamin Davis, Maj. Lawrence Keene, and Joseph J. Wallis entered into an agreement to take up a large body of lands. The cost of the lands were to be defrayed by Benjamin Davis, the locating and surveying by Messrs. Keene and Wallis, Davis' interest to be one-half, and Keene's and Wallis' one-quarter each. Joseph J. Wallis was deputy surveyor. The agreement covered twenty-four tracts which had been applied for before, and warrants issued for July 1, 1784. The twenty-four tracts were surveyed, or at least returned as surveyed, the 22d to 29th of November, 1784. The leading warrant, Benjamin Davis, commenced at the S. E. white-oak corner of the George Gabriel warrant, in Benner township, where the line ran S. 30 E. 497 perches to a pine; thence the line of the warrants ran S. 35 E. to the Rock Iron-Works' land, Gen. Benner's; thence southwesterly 6 miles thro what is known as the Barrens, to near the Penn'a Furnace Co.'s lands to a peak . . . In a contest with Benner and others, Col. Miles failed to establish his title for the southern portions of these three warrants, and the Barnhill warrant seems to have been abandoned, as subsequent warrants of quite a late date have been laid there.

Gen. John Patton bought Joseph Wallis' interest as early as May 8, 1790, and subsequently Benjamin Davis' interest, and, in connection with Col. Samuel Miles, these tracts with other lands were held as appendant to Centre Furnace and the Milesburg Iron-Works.

Samuel Hunter, member of the Council of Censors, having died, Gen. James Potter was elected in his place, and took his seat July 7, 1784.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at J. D. Murray's Drug store.

For Rent.

STORE ROOM for Rent, with counter, shelves, ware-room, cellar, and rooms on second floor, for a family. Possession given at any time; apply to Mrs. Mary Dinges, Centre Hall. This property also for sale. jan30-4t

—Subscrib eforthe REPORTER, $1.60

Proposed Fish Laws.

The following abstract of the fish law prepared by the Pennsylvania fish protective associations, will form a special bill to be presented to the next legislature for consideration:

Fishing with nets in the inland waters and set lines is positively prohibited by the laws of the state. Penalty $100, with forfeiture of nets, boat, &c.

Fish weirs, fish baskets and pyke nets are prohibited by the laws of the state. Penalty $20 for first offense and $100 for second offense.

The use of torpedoes, giant powder nitro glycerine dynamites, electricity, lime or any other poisonous explosive substance of any kind for catching or taking fish is strictly prohibited. Penalty $50 and imprisonment.

The catching of black bass and wall-eyed pike under sixteen inches and trout and rock bass under five inches in length is prohibited in any of the waters of the state except the Delaware river, where it is illegal to take back bass or wall eyed pike under nine inches in length. Penalty ten dollars for each fish.

Trout fishing allowed only between April 15 and July 15, except in Pike county where the season is from May 1 to August 1. Penalty $10 for each trout taken out of season.

Black bass fishing is allowed only between May 30 and January 1. Penalty ten dollars for each fish taken out of season. Rock bass, same close season as black bass.

Wall eyed perch (pike perch or Susquehanna salmon,) same close season as black bass.

Fish wardens, constables or any officer of the state are authorized to arrest any person violating any of the fish laws. One half of the penalty goes to the informer.

A Very Neighborly Man.

There is a gentleman of Clinton county who is sort of an all round man. His name is Samuel Matter and he resides in Wayne township. When he desires to go to the election polls he travels nine miles to McElhattan. He sends his children to school in Crawford township; he goes to Lamar township for his water for family use, and goes to Greene township for his mail. Mr. Matter says that if he wants to kill game he must go to Clearfield county for deer; if he wants bear and coon he must go to the mountains twenty miles northwest of Lock Haven, as he claims that Fred Brown, of Lock Haven, and John Q. Dice, of McElhattan, have killed all the coons but one, and that one John Q. now wants.

Struck by a Running Log.

A frightful accident occurred on the mountain opposite Loganton Tuesday. John Stamm, who was working along the slide of Douty Brothers' lumbering operations, was struck by a log and fatally injured. The mountain is very steep and the log, which jumped from the slide, struck Mr. Stamm in the side and knocked him a distance of thirty feet. He was picked up unconscious and was taken to the nearest house. Doctors Houtz and Goodman attended him. They have no hopes of his recovery. The injured man's wife was immediately sent for, as the physicians did not favor his removal to his home.

Judge Beaver Raising Funds.

Ex-Gov. Beaver is a member of the committee appointed by the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to raise $1,000,000 as a fitting memorial of the 25th anniversary of the re-union of the two branches of the church. Half of the large sum has already been received in cash. One hundred thousand dollars more has been pledged, and a similar sum is in sight, making only $300,000 more to be secured in the three remaining months.

A Perry County Sensation.

In the Perry county court on Monday night, Judge Lyons committed William A. Sponsler, formerly president of the wrecked Perry County bank, to prison for contempt. Sponsler was the committee for Ephriam Clouser, an insane veteran, and collected over $3,000 of Clouser's money, for which he failed to account. Sponsler was committed to prison until he would purge himself of the contempt.

The Dog Feels Ashamed.

Mike Condo assures us his white dog feels ashamed since the ferocious attack the animal made upon him last week. There are some two legged dogs who won't show as much conscience as that.

"Bacteria do not occur in the blood or in the tissues of a healthy living body, either of man or the lower animals." So says the celebrated Dr. Koch. Other doctors say that the best medicine to render the blood perfectiy pure and healthy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SILENT WITNESS.

Ownership of a Strip of Land Settled by Marks on a Birch Tree.

An interesting case, made so by a peculiar witness, was before the board of property at Harrisburg last week, says the *Centre Democrat*. The land in controvesy is a strip lying along Elk creek, in Miles township, Centre county. It embraces some sixty acres and is part of the John Smell tract, surveyed in 1788. For a number of years it has been in the ownership of Thomas and Reuben Stover. The claim was made by Nathan Hough that it was not included in their survey and therefore vacant and application was made by him to the department of internal affairs for a warrant to the land. He based his claim on the supposed fact that the line tree was not the birch tree long understood as the true tree, but that it was a hemlock tree standing further north, although surveys showed differently.

Among the witnesses was County Surveyor J. H. Reifsnyder, of Millheim, who had made a survey and brought with him the witness who was present at the notching by the surveyor. Squire Reifsnyder had cut a section from the tree and laid it before the board for examination. The section had in it the marks of the axe, which were very distinct, and showed by count of the rings that 108 years of growth had been added to the tree since it was notched, May 20, 1788. At the time of marking it was 2½ inches in thickness, and it has now attained a growth of about two feet. The more than a century beech gave evidence that could not be gainsaid and the board decided that the land remained in the ownership of the Messrs. Stover.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Quay has a boom in Georgia, and, we may add, a fishing smack in Florida and an unoccupied seat in the U. S. Senate.

Dupont, of Delaware, is to be seated in the Senate, right or wrong, as per the report of the Republican committee.

The Thermometer, at various points in the State registered as follows last Monday morning: Pittsburg 2 below zero; Wilkesbarre 10 to 12 below; Ashland 8 below; Scranton 17 below; Easton 11 below; Reading 0. Said to have been the coldest in 25 years with the exception of two days.

LINDEN HALL.

News of the past week Gathered by our Correspondent.

Mr. David Frantz attended services at Houserville on Sunday evening.

Quite a number of our young people attended the F. L. C. E. convention at Tusseyville on Saturday.

Miss Ida Wilson of this place spent Saturday and Sunday with friends at Lemont.

Our town was quite lively occasioned by the musical Convention which was held last week, in the Evangelical Church.

Mr. H. C. Gettig of Pitcairn formerly of this place was home to see his mother and many friends a few days of this week.

Miss Kate Weaver of Pleasant Gap was a pleasant guest at the home of Mrs. Wm. Gettig a few days of this week.

On last Thursday night Mr. and Mrs. Robert McClellan held a grand "Ball" to which they invited their many friends they danced until the "wee sma" hours appeared when they departed to their respective boarding places with tired feet and heavy heads.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ½ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

Get a Stone Crusher.

Townships or other parties desiring to purchase a stone crusher, should at once call upon J. S. Rowe, who will make a short stay at Centre Hall, and is agent for the celebrated Chicago stone and ore breakers.

THE NEWS.

Judge W. T. Morrow's home at Frankfort, Ky., was entered by thieves, and a box containing notes and bonds valued at $25,000 stolen.——Jacob Vogel & Sons, pork packers, Cincinnati, made an assignment.——Frank J. Miller, a butler in the employ of J. L. Franklin, of San Francisco, in a fight with burglars, shot and killed John Anderson and was dangerously wounded himself.——A committee of safety was formed in Chicago to secure municipal reform.——The United States steamer Marian put in at Callao with the valve gear of her engines broken down.——George Gray shot and killed Len Hartsock during a quarrel in the depot in Bluefield, W. Va.——Jefferson Smith and his wife in Dallas, Texas, were fatally injured by a burglar.——It was charged that Postmaster Clinton J. Gitt, of Hanover, Pa., died from the effects of drugs administered by Dr. J. E. Sprenkle.——France Lee Price, a young man from Joppa, Md., was drowned in Great Egg Harbor Bay, near Atlantic City, while returning from a duck-shooting trip.

At Lancaster, Pa., Julius Lederman, charged with burning his tobacco warehouse on the evening of January 29, was held in $5,000 bail for court. Lederman was formerly in business in New York, and is well known among tobacco dealers.——A. G. Blair, of Toledo, was elected president of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company.——Fire caused a loss of $100,000 at Waterloo, Ind.——Harry and Minnie Derschner, two children, were burned to death in Wilkesbarre during the absence of their parents.——The master of the schooner Navarino reported on the ship's arrival at Lewes that his vessel had been boarded on coming out of Manzanilla by officers from a Spanish cruiser——Rev. J. H. Hunicult, a Baptist minister, has been arrested at Morriliton, Ark., charged with killing a child.——The government of Nicaragua has published a degree announcing that it has returned to the supremacy of the civil laws, and, therefore, martial law is once more set aside.——Clinton J. Gitt, died at Hanover, Pa., after eating over a dozen eggs.

An ice gorge in the Platte River has caused the flooding of miles of lowlands in Nebraska and imperiled the lives of farmers and their families.——Several firemen were injured in a fire that destroyed King & Goddard's ware house in Boston, entailing losses aggregating $100,000.——Detectives found the hat and bloody handkerchief of Pearl Bryan, the murdered girl, beside the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad tracks near Newport, Ky.——Peter L. Atkins and Maud Kelly, a young woman, perished in attempting to cross the flooded meadows near Middletown, N. Y., in a buggy.——Eight persons were seriously injured by the derailing of a passenger car on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad near Dell Roy, Ohio.——The Altmeyer Theater, in McKeesport, Pa., and adjoining property were destroyed by fire. G. M. Barton was burned to death.——Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.——Fire at Lancaster, Pa., destroyed part of the works of the Chalfont Manufacturing Company. Loss $30,000.——J. R. Colean, the defaulting bank cashier of Fort Scott, Kan., was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

General Wm. Sooy Smith, of Chicago, in a letter to Harvey D. Goulder, general counsel of the Lake Carriers' Association, advocated the building of a tunnel under the Detroit River instead of a bridge across it. He estimated the cost of such a tunnel at $3,000,000 saying that a bridge, exclusive of right of way and land damages, would be $4,000,000.——Julian D. Hayne, editor of the Hawaiian, a monthly magazine published in Honolulu, reached San Francisco on the steamship Australia. He takes a very pessimistic view of the present government of Hawaii, and says the Japanese are becoming so numerous there and so firmly rooted that the islands are in danger of becoming mere outposts of Japan.——By an explosion of gas in a furnace at Jones-Laughlin's iron works, in Pittsburg, Pa., Martin Kronski, a workman, was fatally burned and three others seriously injured.——Howard M. Cummings, a gambler, tried to commit suicide in Fort Scott, Kan.——One man was killed, one fatally injured and five hurt in an explosion at the Van and Hope Cotton Mill, Lonsdale, R. I.——Charles H. George & Co., hardware dealers, in Providence, R. I., made an assignment.——W. I. Burdett was killed and his son is dying as a result of a fight in Atkinson, Kan., with George and Charles Ray, who were arrested.

Charles H. Dreher, who killed Bertha Hunick, his sweetheart, in St. Louis, Mo., on January 31, 1894, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in Criminal Court No. 2. Dreher affected the insanity dodge, but it failed to help him.——Fire destroyed the three top stories of the building occupied by the Nebraska Dry Goods Company in Omaha. Loss $41,000; insurance $37,000.——The business blocks occupied by Purdy & Sons, hardware dealers, and the Fair Dry Goods Emporium in Carbondale, Pa., were destroyed by fire. Brunnan's livery stable was saved from total destruction with great difficulty. The loss will reach about $50,000.——Miss Annie Maud Brewer, of Salem, Mass., was sentenced to seven years in the House of Correction for killing Gideon W. Lattimer, Jr., to whom she had been betrothed.——The safe of the Leesburg Bank, at Leesburg, O., was blown open, and $6,000 stolen.——In a collision between two mixed freight and passenger trains at Dongola, Ill., five men were killed.——At Newton, Ia., Chas. Phares shot R. T. Smith, a jeweler, and his wife, and then committed suicide.——Sergeant Cassius R. Carter, U. S. A., retired, was found asphyxiated in a hotel in Chicago.——The bursting of a water main just west of the Cuyahoga river caused an inundation in Cleveland, and one woman was drowned.

DROVE INTO THE FLOOD.

Singular Death of a Young Man and Girl Companion.

Peter L. Atkins, proprietor of a wagon repair shop in Middletown, N. Y., and Maud Kelly, aged 23, went driving. They crossed Wallkill River, and in the darkness, Atkins drove off the road into the flooded meadow. The water was nine feet deep, and the two stood on the seat of the carriage calling for help. A Frenchman named Baupre went to their assistance, but when the water reached his hips he was obliged to return. The two succumbed to the cold, and sank beneath the flood after an hour's suffering.

NORTH POLE.

Dr. Nansen Says That He Has Reached It.

THE VOYAGE OF THE FRAM.

The End of the Earth's Axis, He Says, Is in a Low Mountain Range, and It Now Bears thd Flag of His Native Country.

A dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, just received in St. Petersburg, says that a Siberian trader named Kouchnareff, who is acting in the capacity as agent for Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has informed the prefect of Kolymsk that he has received information that Nansen has reahed the North Pole, where he found land, and that he is now on his way back.

Dr. Nansen's companions are: Capt. Otto Sverdrup, ship's master; Sigurd Scott Hansen, lieutenant in the Norwegian Navy, and director of the astronomicnl, meteorological and magnetic observations; Henrik Blessing, surgeon and botanist; Theodore C. Jacobsen, mate; Peder Hendriksen, harpooner; Anton Amundsen, chief engineer; Lars Peterson, second engineer; Hjalmar Johannesen, officer in the Norwegian Army, fireman; Bernard Norahal, electrician; Ivan Mogatad, carpenter, and Adolf Juel, steward.

CREDITED IN LONDON.

It is pointed out in London in well-informed circles that if the news of Dr. Nansen returning from the North Pole turns out to be correct, it indicates that the explorer has made his way back to New Siberia from the Arctic regions, and is there awaiting favorable ice conditions before commencing his homeward journey.

Kouchnareff, the man mentioned in the dispatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, via St. Petersburg, as the agent of Dr. Nansen, who has received information that the explorer has found the pole and is returning, is Dr. Nansen's dog supplier. He resides near the mouth of the Lena River. The people of that locality pay frequent visits to New Siberia, and may in this manner have brought the news to Kouchnareff.

The following letter was received last year by Mr. A. Bain, of Sheffield, England, an Arctic lecturer:

"Christiana, Sept. 16.—The steamship Hertha, freighted by the Danish Government to bring victuals and furniture to the Danish trade colony (Angmegsalik) which was established last year on the east coast of Greenland, arrived there on August 25. Petersen, the manager of the colony, then reported that different Esquimaux twice saw, at the end of July, a three-masted vessel stuck fast in the ice. The ship had a short foremost. It was first seen in the Sermiligak Fjord (65 degrees 20 minutes north latitude, 3 minutes longitude). They had seen no smoke from the ship. The report is quite trustworthy. We can get no more until next year. The Fram's foremast was extraordinarily short, so that the description agrees so far. From the statement of the Esquimaux we should, in that case, not hear from the Fram till next year. Meanwhile, we must be patent, and not feel quite certain that we have to do with the Fram."

THINKS NANSEN IS LOST.

Dr. Nansen, according to Lieut. Davis L. Brainard, United States Army, who accompanied the Greely expedition as subsistence officer, bases his theory of the current which he relied on to carry him through the artic regions on the fact that the trend of the Jeanette was generally in the direction of the pole, and that pieces of driftwood, &c., have been found on the east and west coast of Greenland which, from their appearance and character, seem to indicate that they had drifted from the Siberian coasts.

It was also recalled by Lieutenant Brainard that the relics of the Jeanette left on the ice at the time she was crushed were eventually found on the west coast of Greenland, and to have reached there, it was estimated, the relics must have drifted at the rate of about three miles a day.

"I believe that not only will the Nansen expedition prove a failure, but that it will end in disaster. I think it doubtful whether Dr. Nansen will ever be heard from. I think that he has had too little experience to cope with the difficulties he will inevitably encounter, and, especially, with the ice."

FIFTEEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Engineer Disobeyed the Rules and a Wreck Was the Result.

Fifteen persons were more or less seriously hurt, and one cannot recover, as the result of a collision at 12.40 o'clock P. M., between an eastbound Wabash stock train and a St. Louis, Keoluk and northwestern passenger train coming south. The collision occured near a tunnel one mile north of Hannibal, Mo. The stock train, which had just emerged from the tunnel, struck the passenger train, crushing in the sides of the ladies' coach and throwing it over an embankment almost into the Mississippi River. There were fifteen passengers in the coach, and that none was killed is a miracle. All were more or less bruised.

The injured were sent to St. Louis. J. C. Peaseley, Vice-President of the Burlington system, and family was in the special car, "Lycoming," at the rear of the passenger train. They returned to Quincy.

Responsibility is alleged to rest with the engineer of the Wabash train. He did not stop, as law and instruction require, before approaching the crossing. He stated that the air brake failed, but it was found that his engine was not reversed. The damage will approximate, $5,000.

VENEZUELA TAKES ADVICE.

A Representative to Be Sent to London with Power to Negotiate for a Settlement.

It is announced from a trustworthy source that, following the advice of the United States, Venezuela has practically decided to send a representative to London with power to open direct negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for a settlement of the boundary dispute between British Guinea and Venezuela.

BOND ALLOTMENT MADE.

Mr. Morgan and His Associates Get One-Third of the Issue.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just made public the names of the successful bidders for the new loan, together with the amount subscribed for by each, and the rate offered per $100, with interest from February 1. The last revision of the lists reduces the amount awarded to J. P. Morgan and his associates to $33,179,250. Those to whom bonds were awarded aggregating $500,000 or more are as follows:

Robert E. Glendenning, Philadelphia, Pa., $500,000 at 112.75; Williamsburg Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., $500,000 at 111; Albert L. Judson, Albany, N. Y., $500,000 at 113.75; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, $650,000 at 113; $650,000 at 112, $650,000 111.50 and $650,000 at 111; Wm. Graves and associates, New York, $4,500,000 at 115.3391; Third National Bank, New York, $500,000 at 110.91, $500,000 at 110.71; George Craine, New York, $640,000 at 112.16; J. & W. Seligman, New York, $250,000 at 111.56, $500,000 at 111,03, $750,000 at 110,77; Spever & Co., New York, $1,500,000 at 110.726, $2,300,000 at 111,051, $1,000,000 at 111.051, and $500,000 at 111,037; the New York Life Insurance Company, $5,000,000 at 111; Joseph Pulitzer, New York, 1,000,000 at 114; the Hanover National Bank of New York, $1,000,000 at 110,755, $1,000,000 at 110.877, $2,000,000 at 112.02 and $1,000,000 at 111.17; Kidder Peabody & Co., Boston, $500,000 at 112.21, $1,000,000 at 111.23 and $2,000,000 at 110.69; F. S. Mosely & Co., Boston, $500,000 at 111.357; the American Exchange National Bank, New York, $500,000 at 111; Lazard Freres, New York, $1,000,000 at 110.70, $1,000,000 at 111.29, $1,000,000 at 111.52 $1,500,000 at 111.70, $25,000 at 111.75, $25,000 at 111; Cora Theresa White, Boston, $500,000 at 111.5311; the Investment Corporation, New York, $500,000 at 110.6979, $500,000 at 110.8299, $500,000 at 110.9359, $500,000 at 111.1569; W. B. Hibbs & Co., Washington, D. C., $250,000 at 111.015, $250,000 at 110.76; N. W. Harris & Co., New York, $200,000 at 111.92, $200,000 at 111.17, $200,000 at 111.42, $200,000 at 111.67, $200,000 at 111.92, $150,000 at 112.17, $150,000 at 112.42, $150,000 at 112.67 and $100,000 at 112.79.

Secretary Carlisle sent to each of the 781 successful bidders the formal notice of acceptance of their respective bids, together with the terms under which payments for the bonds are to be made.

Geographically considered, the bonds are distributed in round figures as follows: New York, $78,000,000; New England, $9,000,000; Eastern States, (other than New York,) $5,500,000; Western States, $3,250,000; Central States, $3,000,000; Southern States, $1,250,000 —total $100,000,000.

The following were the successful bidders from Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia: Carson & McCartney, Washington, $50,000 at 111.50. Petersburg (Va.) Savings and Insurance Company, $15,000 at 111 to 113; National Exchange Bank, Baltimore, $200,000 at 110.76; West Union Bank, West Virginia, $1,000 at 112; A. Winston Fleming, Washington, $50 at 120; Mary E. Fleming, Washington, $200 at 120; George B. Baker, Baltimore, $10,000 at 112.50; Parkersburg National Bank, Parkersburg, W. Va., $2,000 at 112; Calvin Cain, Washington, $50 at 114; Joseph A. McKellitt, Baltimore, $4,000 at 112; First National Bank of Grafton, W. Va., $20,000 at from 113.50 to 114; Geo. W. Baum, Washington, $400 at 112.7814; Thomas E. Davis, Grafton, W. Va., $13,000 at 112; Equitable National Bank, Baltimore, $50,000; at 111; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Frederick, Md., $10,000 at 112.7814; John Dexter Locke, Washington, $200 at 112; Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore, $6,000 at 111; Eutaw Savings Bank, Baltimore, $100,000 at 111; National Bank of Republic, Washington, $3,000; at 111.50; Joseph H. Lee, Washington, $5,000 at 112.50; Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va., $25,000 at 111; Hambleton & Co., Baltimore, $4,000 at 111 to 112.50; Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va., $30,000 at 111.01 and $30,000 at 111.51; Montgomery County National Bank, Rockville, Md., $10,000 at 111; Provident Savings Bank, Baltimore, $20,000 at 111; Riggs & Co., Washington, $300,000 at 111 to 112; Bank of the Ohio Valley, Wheeling, W. Va., $9,000 at 114; T. J. Allison, Washington, $10,000 at 112; Mary E. Reming, Washington, $1,100 at 113; E. J. Barden, Washington; $50 at 118; E. D. Robie, Washington, $50 at 116; Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore, $11,000 at 111; Peoples' National Bank, Leesburg, Va., $12,500 at 112; Columbia National Bank, Washington, $30,000 at 111.50; Corson & McCartney, Washington, $200,000 at 110¾ and $200,000 111 1-16; Crane, Parris & Co., Washington, $25,000 at 110.875.

FOR OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Nominations Made by the Republicans in Caucus.

The Republican senators in caucus nominated A. J. Shaw, of Spokane, Wash., for secretary of the Senate; H. T. Grant, of North Carolina, for sergeant-at-arms, and Alonzo Stewart, of Iowa, to succeed the late Captain Bassett as assistant doorkeeper. It was decided to make no change in the office of chaplain.

The nomination of Mr. Stewart was made by acclamation, and the decision to retain Rev. W. H. Milburn as chaplain was unanimous.

There were four candidates for both the offices of secretary and sergeant-at-arms, and three ballots were necessary to reach a choice in each case.

On the first ballot for secretary Mr. Shaw received 13 votes, George C. Gorham 16, Clayton McMichael, of Pennsylvania 9, and George Baber, of Kentucky, 3. Shaw gained six on the next ballot, and on the third seven more, giving him 26 votes to 13 for Gorham and four for McMichael.

Major Curtice, of New Hampshire, led on the first ballot for sergeant-at-arms, receiving 14 votes. On this ballot Captain Grant had 10 votes, ex-Sergeant-at-arms Valentine 7 and Smith D. Frye 7. On the second ballot Valentine and Fyre lost, and on the third Grant and Curtice were the only candidates in the field, Grant being nominated by a vote of 25 to 13 for Curtice.

No intimation of an intention on the part of any Republicans to bolt the caucus was heard, and it is the belief of the friends of Messrs Grant and Shaw that they will secure the vote in the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Jacob F. Oberholtzer, one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Bethel Township, Lebanon County, is dead, aged 62 years.

An unknown thief stole a horse in broad dayligth from the farm of John W. Brandt, on the Fredericksburg road, north of Lebanon, and escaped.

Frank Emerich, of North Lebanon Township, was held by Alderman Kreider on a charge of stealing a satchel containing $30 and numerous valuable documents, the property of Catharine E. Faber, of Fredericksburg.

Workmen are prospecting for silver on the property of Benjamin Vannoy, on Cummings Creek, in West Fall Township, Pike county.

News has just been received that during the heavy gale at Wilkes-Barre, Mrs. Green, aged 62, was instantly killed at North Mountain. She had gone to the spring house, when a heavy gale of wind struck the structure blowing it down. Death was instantaneous.

Alvin P. Snyder, a miller, living near Lynnport, was fixing a belt. He was caught in the machinery and whirled about for several minutes, until assistance arrived. The body was horribly crushed, but notwithstanding this he lingered for several hours before death ended his sufferings.

The new Dairy and Food Branch of the new Agricultural Department promises to be self-sustaining. During January $1740 was collected in fines from people who violated the pure food law. Of this $870 went to the State and the rest to the counties. The crusade against adulterated food has not yet commenced fairly and only prosecuted in half a dozen places. It will put a great deal of money into the Treasury by the time the State has been thoroughly covered.

The Garvin Cracker Bakery, Williamsport, was destroyed by fire. The loss will reach about $40,000.

William Lantz, of Penbrook, employed as a top filler at the Paxton furnace, was overcome by gas fumes and made a narrow escape from death.

A man by the name of Walters, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while attempting to get on a train at Conshohocken fell under a train and was instantly killed.

Michael Kane, alias John Sullivan, was arrested in Meadville on a charge of robbing the store of George K. Anderson, of Greenville, and in default of $1,000 bail was sent to Mercer jail.

Secretary John L. Binkley, of the Central G. A. R. Association of Pennsylvania, which was organized in Lancaster in January has received notices from fourteen posts of the district embraced in the new organization of their approval of its work, thereby becoming a part of the association.

The post office at Eldorado, and the Hollidaysburg freight depot were broken into and robbed by thieves. The booty secured was small.

Michael McCrosson, 60 years old, while picking coal on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, at West Conshohocken, was run over and killed.

Michael Ryan, of Green Ridge Street, dropped dead while engaged in his work in the scrap room of the Green Ridge Iron Works. The cause of death is supposed to have been apoplexy. Mr. Ryan was 60 years of age and a widower. He was at his work as usual and had not been complaining, and his death was a surprise to every one who knew him.

George Cassel, 17 years old, died at the Norristown hospital from injuries received by having both legs cut off on the Stony Creek Railroad. He lived at Custer Station, and while his parents were at market, amused himself by jumping freight cars, when he slipped beneath a train.

William Newcomer, an employee in the Manning limestone quarries, Hollidaysburg was instantly killed. While crossing the track in front of a locomotive he slipped and fell, and his head was ground off under the wheels. He leaves a wife and one child.

Two alarms of fire were sounded from Allison's Hill, caused by the burning of C. W. Deitzler's chicken hatcheries. The material of the buildings was most inflammable, being tar paper and shingles. Over 700 chickens were burned to death.

The residence of C. T. Whitmore, of West Homestead, was entered by thieves. After gaining entrance to the building the intruders enjoyed themselves by preparing and partaking of a lunch and sampling Mr. Whitmore's wine and cigars. They then ransacked the closets and drawers, scattering the contents over the floor and doing considerable damage. They then wrote Mr. Whitmore a polite note, thanking him for the refreshments they had partaken of and expressing great sorrow that he had not been at home to receive them. They took with them a pocketbook containing some money and valuable papers, and an overcoat and other wearing apparel. The silverware on the sideboard was not disturbed.

A sensation was created during a prayer meeting service held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at St. Clair, by John Warren, aged 40 years, dropping dead. Mr. Warren was walking through the vestibule and was about to enter the room where the service was being held when he was stricken. He had been troubled with heart disease and had taken a very active part in a series of revival meetings which had just been concluded. He was a prominent citizen of St. Clair, and is survived by a widow and daughter.

Charles Mellon, a coke wheeler, employed at Shoenberger's Furnaces, Pittsburg, met a horrible death in an elevator shaft. He was caught by a descending elevator and his head was so badly crushed as to be unrecognizable.

Charges of coke were being sent to the top fillers, and a barrow, or car, which Mellon had pushed into the cage toppled slightly and spilled some of the contents into the shaft way of the adjoining elevator. After giving a signal to hoist the car Mellon went into the shaft to recover the pieces of coke and was caught by the descending car. His head was caught between the car floor and an iron beam and was split to the shoulders and the two halves were ground to fragments.

Etienne Chatelaine, a British pensioner of the war of 1812, died at Cornwall, Ontario, at the age of 109 years. His widow is over 95 years of age. He has been married over 70 years and has 275 living descendants.

MR. BAYARD'S REQUEST.

Information Desired from England for the Venezuelan Commission.

The London Times publishes Ambassador Bayard's request of the British government for information on Venezuelan affairs.

The Times says editorially of it: "It is very different from the tone of President Cleveland's message. The speeches in both houses of Parliament are a substantial proof of the earnest desire of the English people to maintain cordial relations with America."

Mr. Bayard, under date of February 3, wrote to Lord Salisbury as follows:

"*My Lord:* I have the honor to inform you that I am instructed by the Secretary of State to make known to your lordship that the commission to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana has, under the authority of Congress, been appointed by the President, which commission is now in session at Washington and has chosen Justice Brewer as its president. Through its president this commission has suggested to the Secretary of State that, being distinctly and in no view an arbitral tribunal, but having its duty limited to a diligent and careful ascertainment of the facts touching the territory referred to in the dispute for the information of the President, it would be grateful for such assistance to that end as could be obtained by the friendly co-operation and aid of the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela.

"Wherefore I beg leave to make application to your lordship that if entirely consistent with your sense of international propriety the commission may be furnished with such documentary proof, historical, narrative, unpublished archives or other evidence, as may be within the power of her Majesty's government, as well as for any facilities which may be conveniently extended to assist the commission in the purposes of its institution.

"In communicating these wishes of the commission to the Secretary of State its president states: "It is scarcely necessary to say that if either Great Britain or Venezuela should deem it proper to designate an agent or attorney, whose duty it would be to see that no such proofs were omitted or overlooked, the commission would be grateful for such evidence of good will and for the valuable results which would be likely to follow therefrom.

"Either party making a favorable response to the wish so expressed by the president of the commission will, of course, only be considered as amicus curiae, and to throw light upon difficult and complex questions of fact.

"The purposes of the investigation proposed by the commission are certainly hostile to none, nor can it be of advantage to any that the effort to secure the desired information should fail of its purpose, the sole concern of the United States being the peaceful solution of the controversy between two friendly powers. I am, etc.,

T. F. BAYARD."

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

Lord Salisbury's reply is dated February 7. It is as follows:

"*Your Excellency:* I have the honor to acknowledge your excellency's letter of the 3d instant, and the information which is at the command of her Majesty's government upon any subject of inquiry that is occupying the government of the United States will readily be placed at the disposal of the President. Her Majesty's government are at present collecting the documents which refer to the boundary question that for some years have been discussed between Great Britain and Venezuela, in order that they may be presented to Parliament as soon as the collection is complete and ready for the press, Her Majesty's government will have great pleasure in forwarding advance copies to your Excellency."

MR. BAYARD'S THANKS.

To this note Mr. Bayard replied, February 10.

"*My Lord:* I have the honor to acknowledge your lordship's note, dated the 7th instant, and to thank you for the prompt and courteous response to the desire expressed by me under instructions and on behalf of my government to receive documentary and other historical information in relation to the boundary questions so long under discussion between Great Britain and Venezuela. I shall await with great interest the promised transmission of advanced copies of the completed collection of documents relating to the subject referred to, and with assurance of the appreciation of my government of the courtesy thus bestowed, I have, etc.

"T. F. BAYARD."

NO CRIME TO STEAL DOGS.

A West Virginian Has to Pay Penalty, However, for Taking the Chain.

In West Virginia, except under certain conditions, a dog, no matter what his value may be in the estimation of his owner, he has no value in the eyes of the law, and is not property.

A month ago James Shack, of Morgantown, stole a hunting dog from Franklin Barnes; taking the chain also. The Grand Jury indicted him for the theft, but as the dog could not be legally nor illegally stolen, Judge Haywood declared him guilty of stealing the chain and sentenced him to serve one hundred seconds in the county jail. The penalty was paid and no appeal taken.

COST OF COAST DEFENSES.

Colonel Craighill Sets the Total at $70,000,000 for Twenty-Seven Cities.

General W. P. Craighill, Chief of Engineers of the Army, has written a letter to Senator Squire, chairman of the committee on Coast Defenses on the subject of the cost of the engineering work planned for the fortifications of the twenty-seven principal coast cities of the country, as recommended by the Endicott Board of 1886.

General Craighill places the outside cost at $70,000,000, but he thinks it possible to do the work with $60,000,000, if it can be done under the continuous contract system and for $55,000 000 or less, if the eight hour law were not applicable.

Jean de Reszke, it is announced, will finally marry the Countess Miramailli, who has been betrothed to him for some time, but could not marry until she got her divorce from her husband. It is said the wedding will occur in May, and that Jean will leave the stage soon afterward.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—The House spent the greater part of the day in consideration of District of Columbia matters. In the afternoon the debate on the bond bill was resumed. Concurrence was opposed by Messrs. Hill, Lacy and Burton. Messrs. De Armond and Ogden spoke in its favor. A recess was taken at 5.30 to 8 o'clock, and the evening session was devoted to debate.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—The House spent another day in the discussion of the silver bond bill. The feature of the day was the speech of Mr. McCleary, of Minnesota, who used to illustrate his remarks the charts previously employed by Mr. Towne, from his own State, and by them sought to refute the arguments in favor of free silver made by Mr. Towne, Messrs. Doliver, Brosius and Brunn also opposed the bill. Messrs. McMillan, Bailey, Underwood and Cox spoke in favor of free coinage.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—After a ten day's debate the House, by a vote of 80 to 190, in committee of the whole, rejected the Senate free-coinage amendment to the bond bill and reported the bill to the House with a recommendation to non-concur and insist on the House bill. Propositions were offered during the day to concur with amendments as follows: To coin the American silver product; for the retention of the seigniorage by the government, and to open the mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 when Germany and France should have agreed upon a similar action. All were defeated by large majorities.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.—The majority against silver in the House when the final vote was taken on concurrence in the Senate free-coinage amendment, was larger than in committee of the whole. On Thursday the motion to concur was defeated by 190 to 80, a majority of 110. To-day it was beaten by 215 to 90, a majority of 125. An analysis of the vote shows that 184 Republicans and 31 Democrats voted against concurrence, and 58 Democrats, 25 Republicans and 7 Populists for concurrence. Ex-Speaker Crisp presented the closing argument for the silver men and was replied to by Mr. Turner, a Democratic colleague from Georgia, in a two-hour speech. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, closed in behalf of the Republicans.

SENATE.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY.—In the Senate, Mr. Wolcott criticised the President and the Secretary of the Treasury for making appointments in order to defeat silver legislation. The Senate declared that Colorado was now overrun with appointees, some of them unfit, sent there by the Secretary of the Treasury as a reward to Congressmen who had "ratted" on the silver bill. The entire range of the civil service argument was brought into the discussion. Mr. Allen asserted that civil service was gradually turning over the government service to "cigarette-smoking dudes." The early part of the day in the Senate was given to Mr. Blanchard's speech favoring a vigorous American foreign policy. The resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the law for the purchase and distribution of seeds was agreed to without division.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY.—Considerable progress was made in the Senate on the deficiency bill, and the item of federal court expenses brought out strong criticisms from Mr. Chandler, Mr. Tillman and Mr. Vest against the free system. Mr. Hale sought to have a bill passed making Lincoln's birthday a national holiday. There was objection, however, from Mr. Hawley on the ground that national holidays were becoming too frequent. Mr. Hill, of New York, stated that he intended to propose Jackson's birthday as a national holiday. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Pfeffer calling for an investigation of recent bond sales and all dealings with syndicates and individuals.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.—The friends of the tariff bill met an unexpected repulse in the Senate when, by the decisive vote of 21 yeas to 29 nays, the Senate defeated the motion of Mr. Morrill to take up the tariff bill. The negative vote, which defeated the motion, was given by democrats, populists and four republican Senators—Teller, Mantle, Dubois and Carter. The affirmative vote was entirely republican. The urgent deficiency bill was passed. It carries about $6,000,000, a considerable increase over the bill passed in the House. A resolution was adopted directing the Pacific Railroad committee to make full inquiry into the status of the Pacific railroads.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

William Fowlds, Archie Warner and Alvin Rowley were killed near Milan, Ohio, by the caving in of the wall of an artesian well which they were boring.

George Roberts, aged 16 years, was instantly killed in Baltimore by a current of electricity from a "dead" telephone wire which had fallen across an electric light wire.

Patrick McConen was killed, Hugh McClaren fatally injured and several others seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in the Ann and Hyde Mills, at Providence, Rhode Island.

Minnie Specht, aged 9, and Harry Botzen, aged 7, were killed, and Edward Hill, aged 18, was seriously injured in Brooklyn by the fall of a brick chimney at the ruins of a burned cottage.

The Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf mail train from Denver was blown from the track at Fisher's Gulch, two miles below Georgetown, Col., and completely wrecked. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

Mr. Whitten McSweeney, a trapeze performer, was fatally injured in Keith's Theatre, in Boston. She made a dive from the roof into a net suspended beneath her. She failed to turn soon enough, and struck on her head, sustaining a fracture of the spine.

A water main on the Franklin avenue hill in Cleveland, Ohio, burst. A small frame house and four freight cars of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad were washed into the river. Mrs. Mary Ivey, aged 60 years who lived in the house, was drowned.

A stock train and freight train on the New York Central were in collision four miles east of Fairport, New York, owing to an open switch. Frederick Horseford and Charles Wood, firemen; Thomas Welch, engineer, were killed, and three other trainmen were badly injured.

A passenger and a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad were in collision, midway between Wetang and Dongola, Illinois. Engineer William Huntington and Baggage Master Felix Armstrong, of the passenger train, and both firemen and a brakeman were killed.

Three spans, or about 42 feet of the southern end of the high trestle in course of construction by the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric Railway, over Tinkers creek, near Bedford village, Ohio, collapsed, hurling six workmen into the valley and creek beneath, a distance of 65 feet. Two of the men were probably fatally injured.

Peter Atkins, a blacksmith, of Middletown, N. Y., and a companion, named Maud Kelley, were drowned in the Wall Kill river, at Hopkins' Bridge. Atkins attempted to cross the stream, which is greatly swollen by the recent rains, in a light wagon. The strong current overturned the vehicle, and its occupants were thrown out and carried away.

MARTHA WASHINGTON WAFFLES

A corner cupboard quaint and old, and on
each dusty shelf,
Queer relics of the olden times, frail glass
and bits of delf.

A baby's toys, a silken purse, a fan all lace
and pearls,
And shut within a dainty box, two faded
yellow curls.

A girlish, dimpled, laughing face, ah! me,
this faded hair
And pictured semblance, now, are all that's
left of one so fair.

Great grandmamma, for fifty years, above
her quiet grave,
Have blown the drifting winter snows, while
summer grasses wave.

Here is the sampler where she learned to
make the alphabet,
And here the satin shoes, in which she
danced the minuet.

Right well, I ween, she liked to go to party
and to rout,
And yet she was a famous cook, 'tis said—
beyond a doubt.

Here is her olden cook'ry book, I look, and
still can see
All faintly traced in faded inks, each old-
time recipe.

They're signed by many stately dames that
hist'ry knows full well;
O, could they speak, what wondrous tales
these recipes might tell!

"Writ by our hand," the legend saith; let's
see, now here is one,
Why, bless me, do I read aright? 'Tis
Martha Washington!

And did she write it? Ah, who knows? These
are the words I see:
"Ye Lady Martha Washington, her Waffle
Recipe."

"Beat now," is written upon this page, "six
eggs till they are light,
Then, into these you lightly sift one pound
of flour, white.

"Next, milk your cow; just three half pints
take from the gentle beast,
Put in a teaspoonful of salt, three table-
spoons of yeast.

"Now call the maids, and bid them beat the
whole with all their might,
Then put it by the kitchen fire and let it
rise o'er night.

"When morning comes, this mixture stir,"
says Lady Washington,
"And then in well-greased irons, bake until
the whole is done."

A simple recipe, you see, 'tis made without
much fuss,
But what the country's "Father" ate will
surely do for us.

—Lizzie M. Hadley, in Good Housekeeping.

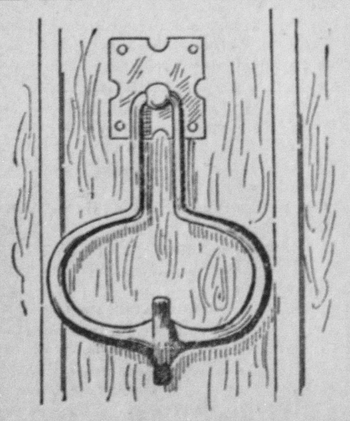
PIOUS WASHINGTON.

His Impressive Prayer on the Eve of a Battle.

An interesting episode occurred during the stay of General Washington at the old Valentine homestead shortly before the battle of Chatterton Hill, in White Plains, N. Y.

Elizabeth Valentine, aunt of Nathaniel B. Valentine, who still resides on the famous Valentine's Hill, was living, with her parents, in the old house at the time. Although but a child, she was profoundly impressed by the visit to her home of such a notable personage, and retained a vivid recollection of the incidents of the occasion to the end of her long life.

She was always glad to tell of them, recalling nothing more clearly than the fact that the General made a prayer in the presence of herself and others



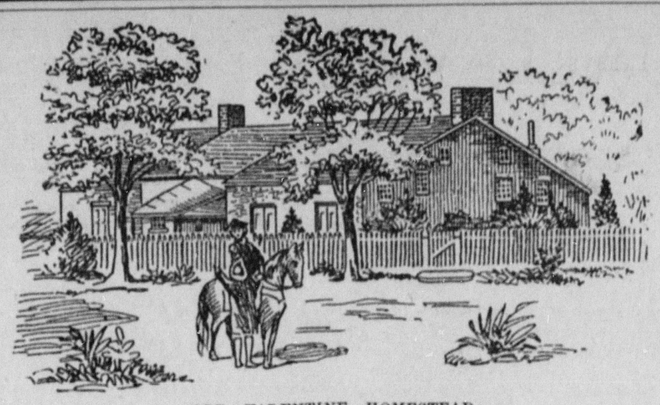
OLD DOOR KNOCKER.
(From the Valentine House.)

at about the time of his departure for what proved to be the battlefield of Chatterton Hill, in the course of which he quoted the twenty-second verse of the twenty-second chapter of Joshua, as follows:

"The Lord God of Gods, the Lord God of Gods, He Knoweth, and Israel, He shall know; if it be in rebellion, or if in transgression against the Lord, (save us not this day.")

When it is considered that these words were uttered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces at such a supreme crisis in the long struggle for independence, when the chances of success seemed more than doubtful, all who read them will regard this utterance as being eloquent and impressive to a degree hardly equaled by any other human expression of which history contains a record.

The Valentine homestead was surrounded by 238 acres on Valentine's Hill, which is midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, but in the precincts of the former. An iron door-knocker was on the front door when Washington approached and knocked for admission.



OLD VALENTINE HOMESTEAD.
(Where General Washington prayed.)

The Valentine family were tenants of Frederick Phillipse. They purchased, in 1785, their farm of 238 acres from the Commissioners of Forfeiture under the act of confiscation. The farm commands an extensive view in every direction. During the Revolution the British built Prince Charles Redoubt and Negro Fort on the east side of Valentine's Hill.

Lossing, in his history, says that "on the 16th of September, 1782, British foragers with a covering party 5000 or 6000 strong, accompanied by Sir Guy Carleton and the Young Prince William Henry, made an incursion as far as Valentine's Hill.

First Celebration of Washington's Day.

Probably few people of the millions who celebrate Washington's Day are aware that the first public observances of it used to be on the 11th of February. The Gregorian calendar took effect in Great Britain and her colonies in 1752, but it was customary for a generation and more after that date to continue without change the celebration of birthdays occurring previous to it. Indeed, the stone placed at Washington's birthplace, as late as 1815, contained the words: "Here the 11th of February, 1732, George Washington was born;" nor was there any reference to the difference between old style and new style.

The first recorded celebration of Washington's Birthday, we believe, was the one at Richmond, February 11, 1782, a few months after the great and decisive victory at Yorktown. The next year the day was commemorated in Maryland, and the year after in New York. All these celebrations occurred as a matter of course and without question on the 11th of February. The change to the 22d was made for the first time, it is said, in 1793, in this city. Thereafter the 22d regularly took the place of the former date. Of course the first celebrations were in a measure informal, somewhat resembling, perhaps, those of Lincoln's Birthday now, and largely conducted, indeed, by Washington's military and other associates, or by the communities in which he happened to be. When he became President, the celebrations were rather more marked, and were looked upon unfavorably by some of his opponents as being a relic of monarchical observances. But after his death the custom of honoring the day grew until at length statutes widened the observance, and now we see it the public holiday which attracts the attention of the world.—New York Sun.

Early Christening of Washingtons.

Has the following entry in the parish register of Chislehurst ever been published, and how does it fit in with the ascertained facts of the Washington pedigree?

"1614. Laurence, sonne of Laurence Washington & Anneh is wife was christened on ye 24th daie of July in the place at Modingham, generosi."

Modingham, now Mottingham is a hamlet between Chislehurst and Eltham, and according to Hasted's "History of Kent." 8vo edition., Vol. I., (1797.) page 480, Mottingham Place belonged to the Stoddard family through the whole of the seventeenth century.—Notes and Queries.

The 22d of February.

The 22d of February has rightfully become immortalized in our calendar of time. The birth of the illustrious Washington is the focal point from which we date our American history. His coming was the auspicious beginning of that grand National life, which is now recognized the world over, as the pride and glory of all intelligent manhood. We do well in honoring the name and memory of the "Father of His Country."

An Old Title.

The sobriquet, "Father of His Country," was first applied to Marius, the Roman officer who, B. C. 102 and 101, won signal victories over the northern barbarians. Marius declined the honor, but the name was afterward given to Cicero, then to several more or less worthy Roman emperors, and finally to Washington.

Washington's Face in a Living Rock.

Carved by nature in the rough stone of Marblehead Neck the calm face of George Washington gazes out over the waste of waters. In that quiet, secluded corner of Massachusetts, says the New York Press, this remarkable monument remained for ages undiscovered until Albert Chapman, of Marblehead, cropped the bushes and weeds which grew about its base in rank luxuriance, disclosing the stone features which bear a most striking resemblance to the Father of His Country.

Some call it the "Old Man of the Sea," but the majority of Marblehead citizens trace in its lines and curves a counterfeit of the loved face of the first President. Mr. Chapman is undoubtedly the discoverer of this strange sculpture of nature, as "the oldest inhabitant" fails to recall ever having heard of it.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ROCK.

The face is formed by three rocks, one forming the forehead, one the chin and the other the nose. The face rests upon a slightly elevated knoll, at an angle, as if the great General in effigy were taking his repose and languidly gazing out to sea.

The George Washington stone will henceforth be one of the many objects of patriotic pilgrimage on the coast of the Bay State.

The Man Who "Never Slopped Over."

Not a political seer like Jefferson, nor a great philosopher like Franklin, Washington was pre-eminently the good citizen, always equal to the demands of his duty and always ready to make the sacrifices it required of him.

He represented the highest type of the character resulting from careful home-breeding as distinct from that produced by education in letters or by travel. The education of the home made him the most thoroughly self-mastered man among his contemporaries and a patriot of patriots. It is a well authenticated fact that he was of a sensitive, nervous organization—what was called in an old-fashioned way "high strung"—but he had his naturally hot temper under such thorough control that the impression he produced was one of extreme mildness.

The American humorist who said of him that he "never slopped over" condensed his character in a phrase not the less strikingly true because of the element of the ludicrous in it.—New York World.

A Defect in His Make-Up.

On the 22d of last February little Ike and his brother Morton were taken to a celebration of Washington's Birthday, and were so interested in the event and its cause that their father gave them quite a history of the man and hero, especially emphasizing that portion relating to the perfect veracity of the Father of His Country for the benefit of Ike, who was somewhat given to undue stretches of the imagination, and would probably have laid the entire blame of the destruction of the famous cherry-tree on his brother Morton, had the incident occurred in his own experience.

"Remember, boys, that one of the noblest traits in the character of this great and good man was his perfect truthfulness," said the father, in an impressive conclusion. "He could not tell a lie!"

Ike looked soberly at his father for a few seconds, and then wonderingly asked, "Pa, what was the matter with him?"—Harper's Bazar.

A Nation His Memorial.

By broad Potomac's silent shore
Better than Trajan lowly lies,
Gilding her green declivities
With glory now and evermore;
Art to his fame no aid hath lent:
His country is his monument.

Artificial Eyes.

The manufacture of glass eyes was begun in this country in 1853, the founder of the first establishment coming from France, where he had learned the art. Since then wonderful advances have characterized the trade, until it has reached its present state of perfection, and New York has become the center to which patients from all quarters come to be fitted with eyes.

The eyes are made from enameled glass by so skillful a process that they are with difficulty distinguished from the real organ. Thousands of eyes are made in New York yearly, and are sent all over the country, three-quarters of the business being in trade outside of New York.

The best artificial eyes made will wear out in a year's time, so that a constant demand is made upon the manufacturers. The measurements of persons using artificial eyes in Chicago, San Francisco and all large cities and towns are kept in New York. All that the wearer of a glass eye needs to do is to send on his or her name, and be supplied at once with the correct size and color.

It is necessary that the utmost care be taken in the manufacture of the color of the iris, and its size; the veins in the white and the size of the pupil. In the case of poor patients the manufacturers do not hesitate to supply the first eyes gratis.—New York Mail and Express.

Dust.

Of all other factors, perhaps dust has its considerable part in the processes of nature; for microscopic dust in the atmosphere does not always consist of the coarse motes which may sometimes be seen in the path of a sunbeam. There is much that is wonderful and mysterious concealed in the existence of dust, for even in the pure air, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, it has been ascertained that there are about 34 000 dust particles per cubic inch, but in a room in a crowded city they would amount to no less than 30,000,000 particles per cubic inch. It will be, therefore, easy to understand how important an influence this invisible dust must exercise over the health conditions of a highly sensitive organism; although their chemical analysis is difficult, the more exact elements of these dust particles can be scientifically determined. These minute atoms are at first microscopic but become visible and are ever increased by contact with the surrounding land and water. Perhaps, however, that which concerns atmospheric hygiene most are the living organisms contained among the dust particles or bacteria as we shall call them.—National Board of Health Magazine.

One of the World's Marvels.

Among the collection of the microscopic objects in the United States Army Medical Museum at Washington is a specimen of microscopic writing on glass which contains the Lord's Prayer, written in characters so small that the entire 227 letters of that petition are engraved within an area measuring 1-294 by 1-441 of an inch.

An inch square, covered with writing of the same size, or counting 227 letters to each of such fractions would contain 29,431,458 letters.

The Bible is a book of which we may safely assume that everyone has an approximate idea as regards its general size or extent. Someone has actually determined the number of letters contained in the entire Old and New Testaments, and finds this to be 3,596,480. Hence the number of letters which a square inch of glass would accommodate, written out like the text of the Lord's Prayer on this strip of glass, is more than eight times this last number, or, in other words, a square inch of glass would accommodate the entire text of the Bible eight times over, written out as is the Lord's Prayer on this strip of glass.—Detroit Free Press.

An Indian Schlatter.

The Puyallup Indians think that they have a second Schlatter among them in the person of Bill James, a tall Puyallup. They tell of the wonderful cures he effected a few weeks ago in bringing Dave Squally, another Puyallup, back to life when he was nearly dead from the effects of pneumonia. Still another cure, and one fully as remarkable has been effected by James and the sect of Shakers, of which he is a priest. Friday night, at Mud Bay, Washington, a hundred Indians, representing half a dozen tribes, gathered around Joseph Chennis, a young Quinialt Indian who was afflicted with fits of a violent type. Their prayers and ceremonies lasted until Sunday night, when Chennis declared himself cured. He was baptized by James, and yesterday started home apparently in perfect health. James is in a fair way to be considered the Messiah by his followers, who almost worship him now.—Deseret Evening News.

A New Test of Sobriety.

Shibboleths to test sobriety, or comparative sobriety, in the case of supposed drunkards have often been heard of, and have generally been looked upon as jokes for the dinner table or the smoking room. From a case reported at the Westminster Police Court it appears that a doctor, examined as a witness, has invented a test phrase which he regards as infallible. This is: "The artillery extinguished the conflagration early." This may be very effective, and it was tried successfully on a cabman, the defendant, but the doctor need not have taxed his inventive powers. There is the "Peter Piper picked a peck of peppers," etc, test and one or two more not quite so elaborate, "Biblical criticism" and "British Constitution" have long been favorite tests, but the best is probably "Mrs. Smith's fish sauce shop."—London News.

A Race of Hunters.

The Boers are a race of hunters as well as pastoralists, and the Transvaal Boers especially have been engaged in a war of extermination (lamentable to the lover of animal life) against every species of wild beast. Numbers of them have been occupied ever since boyhood in the hunting of elephants, buffaloes, lions, rhinoceroses, and other heavy game. They have practically exterminated the elephant south of the Zambesi, and the buffalo is becoming very scarce. No man who understands South African hunting can pretend to say that the chase of these animals is not a dangerous one, requiring the highest qualities of nerve and courage. I will not say that the average Boer hunter will, by way of recreation, face the lion single handed in the way that the great English hunters—Selous, Oswell, Vardon, Gordon-Cumming, Baldwin, and others—have accustomed us to. Few hunters, indeed, are so Quixotic. The Boer treats the lion as dangerous vermin, if possible obtains help from his fellows, and as a matter of business slays him by a volley. But hundreds of Boers have slain lions single handed, and hundreds have been maimed and even killed by lions.—New York Press.

Artificial Limbs.

Painstaking skill and constant improvement are necessary factors in the perfection or success of almost any industry, but nowhere are they more fully attended than in the making of artificial limbs. There was a time when the lame and the cripple had to show their defects and misfortunes to the world. Now it is just the other way. People with artificial legs can now walk so perfectly as to avoid detection, and a person with a single amputation can almost defy detection. Improvements make it possible to move the knee and ankle joints, and this innovation also strengthens the whole limb and makes it more durable.

One of the latest improvements is in the knee joint of the leg for thigh amputation, which is so arranged that when in a sitting position the cord and spring are entirely relaxed, thus relieving all strain and pressure. There are in the United States 100,000 persons who have to be supplied with new limbs on an average of once in every five to eight years. The manufacturing of these articles in New York has become quite an enterprise.—New York Mail and Express.

Embarrassing to the Preacher.

It has long been suspected that when a clergyman, in the course of his sermon, asks any one in the congregation who chooses to answer some questions he has propounded, he doesn't really expect anyone to do so. This was proved at a watch-night service at St. Paul's church, Brixton, England. The vicar, the Rev. Carnegie Brown, was preaching a sermon on the Prodigal Son, in the course of which he said: "Last year some people came to watch-night service from a neighboring public-house, and some of them were drunk. Is there any one here like that to-night?" "Yes," said a respectable looking man seated in the aisle, "I'm here, and I'm drunk." The effect on the congregation was electrical. The preacher was startled for a moment, but, after saying, "Poor fellow, poor fellow," proceeded with his discourse. "I tell you I'm drunk," said the intruder. "Hold your tongue," said the vicar. "I am speaking now, and must not be interrupted."—New York Tribune.

Shunned by Snakes and Rats.

It is a singular fact that no one has ever seen either a rat or a snake on the Gogebic Range, Michigan. It is contended by some that Father Marquette, when he first visited the region, emulated the example of Ireland's patron saint and banished all snakes therefrom. Be this as it may, the peculiar fact remains that the reptiles are never seen there, while one has but to cross to the Wisconsin side of the Montreal river to find them quite plentiful. As to rats, they are generally as numerous in a mining region as they are about wharves, and may be found in great numbers in the mines of the copper country and in the Marquette and Menominee iron ranges. It is even said that old miners regard with distrust a shaft in which there are no rats much as a sailor does a ship under like conditions. But the miner of the Gogebic gets along without his rodent friends.

A Large Birthday Present.

Mrs. Elizabeth Duane Gillespie was seventy-five years of age Wednesday, and the occasion was recognized by a number of her friends who showed their grateful appreciation of the public-spirited work in which she is still engaged by the presentation to her of a purse of $18,000. The sum is judiciously invested, and the interest on it is to be paid to her. At her death the whole amount will go to provide "Elizabeth Duane Gillespie" scholarships in the School of Industrial Art, the institution whose welfare has always been near to her heart.

Mrs. Gillespie celebrated her birthday anniversary quietly at home and received many callers. She is prominent in social circles, and is a lineal descendent of Benjamin Franklin.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Horrors of War.

General Mahieu, Governor of Besancon, has received a postal order he had sent to his son, who was serving in Madagascar, indorsed, "Died two months ago." This was the first intimation he had that anything was wrong with his son. There have been many cases of the kind throughout France, and there is a deep feeling of indignation against the criminal carelessness of the War Department.

THE NATION'S LIVESTOCK.

Returns for January Show Mules to be Worth More Than Horses.

The Agricultural Department returns for January, 1896, just issued, show the total number of horses to be 15,124,057; mules, 2,278,946; milch cows, 16,137,586; oxen and other cattle, 32,085,409; sheep, 38,298,783, and swine, 42,842,759.

The average farm prices per head are estimated, for horses, $33.07; mules, $45.29; milch cows, $22.55; oxen and other cattle, $15.86; sheep, $1.70; swine, $4.35. The aggregate values are, for horses, $500,140,186; mules, $103,204,457; milch cows, $363,955,545; oxen and other cattle, $503,928,416; sheep, $65;167,735; swine; $186,529,754; grand total, $1,727,926,084.

In number, horses have decreased 4.8 per cent.; mules, 2.3 per cent.; milch cows, 2.2 per cent.; oxen and other cattle, 6.6 per cent.; sheep, 9.4 per cent., and swine, 3 per cent., since January, 1895. The Cotton States and a few of the Rocky Mountain States show an increase in horses and mules; otherwise the decrease is general. Milch cows are more numerous in the Northeastern, or city supply States, also in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Westward, but fewer elsewhere. Decrease in other cattle and sheep is generally distributed, except in the mountain region. Swine have increased generally throughout the East, South and West, with a falling off in the Great Central States.

In reported price per head, horses, mules and swine are lower than in January, 1895, while milch cows, other cattle and sheep are higher. In aggregate value, horses have decreased 13.3 per cent.; mules, 7 per cent.; sheep, 2.3 per cent., and swine 15 per cent. during 1895. Milch cows have increased 0.4 per cent., and other cattle, 5.4 per cent. The grand total of all live stock has fallen off $91,520,222 or 5 per cent. from January, 1895. Percentage of decline since January, 1894, 20.4 per cent.; since January 1893, 30.4 per cent.

The estimated wool product of 1895, sheared, butchered and pulled, is 309,748,000 pounds.

GUAYAQUIL SWEPT BY FIRE.

Property Valued at $4,000,000 Destroyed.—Cabinet Situation Acute.

The city of Guayaquil, in Ecuador, was visited by a terrible fire. The Peruvian Consulate, the St. Augustin Church and several blocks of buildings were destroyed. The losses will aggregate over $4,000,000.

A large portion of the houses in Guayaquil are built of wood or bamboo and mud, so that the conflagation made speedy and irresistible headway, in spite of strong efforts of the fire brigade, which is unusually large and efficient, on account of the character of the buildings in the town.

The Cabinet situation remains acute. Lima was excited by a rumor of a wide-spread conspiracy against the Government. In consequence four deputies have been arrested.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 50
High Grade Extra			4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70¼		73¾
CORN—No. 2 White	32¾		33⅜
Oats—Southern & Penn	23		25½
RYE—No. 2	42		43
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	13 00		13 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$	7½@	7¾
City Cows	6		6¼
Southern No. 2	5		5½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 25	@	27
ONIONS	45		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$ 6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	7		7¼
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 50
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			7
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 22	@	23
Under Fine	20		21
Creamery Rolls	20		21
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 10¾	@	11
N. Y. Flats	11¾		11¾
Skim Cheese	6		7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 14½	@	15
North Carolina	13		14
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9½	@	10
Ducks, per lb	12		13
Turkeys, per lb	12		13
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 2 75	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 00		3 50
Hogs	4 15		4 50
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		22
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77⅝		77⅝
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	36¼		37¼
OATS—No. 3	25		26
BUTTER—State	10		19
EGGS—State	15½		16
CHEESE—State	7¾		10¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	2 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73¾		74
CORN—No. 3	33¾		34
OATS—No. 2	25⅛		25¼
BUTTER—State	21		24
EGGS—Penna. ft	14		15

THE CEN RE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 20

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

AND the Hog-Combine is bowing obeisance at the feet of Quay.

THIS Republican congress is doing nothing that a good Republican feels proud of.

THE Republican party is plagued with a surfeit of presidential aspirants a bakers dozen being the crop.

THE Republican party is suffering from too much presidential timber in its lumber yard.

THE Bellefonte News has undertaken the job of annihilating the Penn'a Railroad Co. Don't trifle with such small game, neighbor.

QUAY and Hastings are "going for" each other. Last summer Quay "went for" Hastings and the Combine like a Dutch uncle. Now Hastings is going for Quay—for President—like a good fellow.

THIS Republican congress will not admit any more pocket states. They have been cured of that. The baby states they admitted a few years ago are now bossing and plaguing the Republican party on the free silver heresy.

IF Quay should be nominated for President by the St. Louis convention, one half of the Republican organs in this state would have to eat crow for the ugly things they said about the boss last summer.

QUAY will have no trouble to get the endorsement of the Pennsylvania Republicans for President. The Combine is powerless and some are making peace with the boss, even the Centre county Combiners are Hasting to get under Quay's umbrella.

THE House and Senate are still at loggerheads. The House on Friday knocked out free silver and the Senate got in another whack at the Tariff bill. The country was promised great things from this Republican Congress. It is getting a big black eye.

WITH Mr. Quay in the field, it is now positive that there will be ten candidates voted for on the first ballot at St. Louis, as follows: Morton, of New York; Allison, of Iowa; Reed, of Maine; McKinley, of Ohio; Quay, of Pennsylvania; Davis, of Minnesota; Cullom, of Illinois; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Manderson, of Nebraska; Alger, of Michigan.

U. S. Senator Allison, of Iowa, a prominent Republican candidate for President, is said to be a native of Centre county, hailing from the section of Port Matilda. This confirms what the REPORTER said repeatedly, that our county was tired with furnishing governors and would henceforth furnish presidential timber, and we take Allison and Hastings to start with. The St. Louis convention might nominate Allison for president and Hastings for vice president, or visa versa.

OUT in Michigan they returned the Republican party to full power and are paying dearly for it. The taxes have been doubled, corruption runs riot in high places, and an insolvent "machine" rides rough shod over all men who dare to protest against the course pursued. Michigan is evidently as badly off as Pennsylvania, whose profligate Republican legislation has run the state short one million dollars inside of a year.

THERE are Republican leaders who believe that if Chauncey M. Depew would, on the evening before the St. Louis convention assembles, deliver a public speech, and when the body meets on the following day occupy a conspicuous seat on the platform, he could stampede the delegates into his nomination. Every one of the prominent candidates lacks his magnetism. Morton is clammy; Reed is eelish; McKinley stiff as a sturgeon, and Allison curved like a flounder. Chauncey is a combination of pike, trout and salmon.

IN the year 1895, the exports of merchandise amounted in value to $807,740,016 and the imports were $801,663,490. Yet, in face of the "favorable" balance of exports, the tariff organs persistently assert that the large drain of gold last year, which amounted to upwards of $70,000,000, was due to the enormous excess of importations. The foreign call for gold was not due to the heavy balance of trade against us, as a high tariff free silver organ falsely asserts, but to the heavy decline of foreign confidence in our monetary system. But with the House vote against Free Silver last week, confidence is likely to recover rapidly without any regard to balance of trade humbugs.

BISMARCK AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The professors and the lawyers who, with belated knowledge and imperfect equipment in the principles of international law and domestic policy, have undertaken to expound the Monroe doctrine in the interest of England may be surprised to know that England herself has persistently enforced that doctrine on her own behalf. No wonder, therefore, that in the debate in both Houses of Parliament at the opening of the present session no discordant voice should be heard in the general acclaim which the Monroe manifesto was supported. The speakers were defending England's policy as well as our own.

The White Book of Germany for 1894 contains a dispatch from Bismarck to the German Ambassador at London. It has reference to the attitude of England with respect to Angra-Pequena—territory which, in European opinion, was resnullius (ownerless land). The German Government had made inquiries of the English Government in order to obtain a formal acknowledgment from it that it concurred in this opinion. Bismarck said:

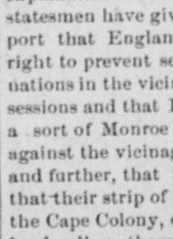
This simple question became so complicated by England that Lord Granville, and even more, Lord Derby, understood it as a question whether it would suit England to annex still more than Walfisch Bay on that coast. This is the point on which according to my conviction, we have not been treated fairly by England. This feeling has been strenghthened by the explanations which several English statesmen have given, with the purport that England has a legitimate right to prevent settlements by other nations in the vicinity of English possessions and that England establishes a sort of Monroe doctrine in Africa against the vicinage of other nations; and further, that it(always premising that their strip of land res nullius, and the Cape Colony, depending on England, allow themselves the right to seize this unclaimed land) dispute the right of any other nation, and especially ours, to claim it.

Here is the Monre doctrine in excelsis. "No settlements by other nations in the vicinity of English possessions!" And in Africa a legitimate right of prevention "against the vicinage of other nations." Moreover, if there be any unclaimed land res nulling in the neighborhood of English settlements, England has the right to appropriate it, and no other nation may claim it! We make no comment on these pretensions of England. It is not singular that to Germany they should deem extreme. Nevertheless, if England deem the vicinage of other nations to her settlements in remote parts of the earth dangerous to the peace and security of her Empire, and adopt the policy of excluding them, that is a question, not of domestic concern; and if disputed, to be upheld if necessary by the strong arm.

In like manner our Government assumes the position that the Republics on the American Continent shall not be subverted by European Powers, nor their territorial rights infringed by the claims of such Powers. If there be a territorial dispute between the representative of a foreign Government and one of these Republics, a dispute which involves large districts of country, it is fit and proper that it should be arbitrated. The United States will not permit the suzerain State to take possession and hold by mere superiority of force. Happily, the English Government, if we may judge by the recent utterances of its members and of statesmen belonging to the two great English parties, practically concedes our position to be just; and hence we may look with confidence for a happy issue out of the recent turmoil. —Philadelphia *Record*.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

MR. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of



AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years—not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

GRAVEL CURED.

Philadelphia, Penn., Item.

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North 8th st. Phila., could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends.

In the fall of 1889 he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia, he was told that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened on July 1, 1893 he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the 3d bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, says "it will affect a cure if one be possible."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists, $1.

COUNTY TREASURER.

MR. FRED. KURTZ:—Having heard for several weeks, favorable mention of your name as a candidate for County Treasurer, would ask whether you will permit the use of your name for that position. Your life-long service in the Democratic party, unsullied character, added to your well-known public spirit in behalf of all enterprises for the good of our valley and county at all times, make you eminently deserving this position at the hands of the Democracy who are not wanting in gratitude to its most worthy members.

To the above, signed by a number of our friends, we say in reply, we will be grateful to all for their support, and submit our past record as a citizen and Democrat to the closest scrutiny of the public, and ask that this reply be accepted as our personal request for the support of Democrats, to whom we shall feel thankful for the same.

FRED. KURTZ.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

Clothing at Sheriff Sale Prices.

Don't miss the bargains in ready made clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6½
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.—Wm H. Scholl will offer at public sale at the residence of Thomas Scholl, 1 mile north of Farmers Mills, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses, 5 cows, 3 head young cattle, 4 head sheep, threshing machine, farm implements, etc.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.—H. E. Duck, Administrator of W. C. Duck, dec'd, one mile west of Millheim, horses, cows young cattle, hogs, farm implements, household goods etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.—George Reiber, near Colyer, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 head young cattle, wagon, drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, etc.

MONDAY, MARCH 23.—William Grossman, one-Half mile north of Tusseyville, horses, cows, farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.—James H. McCool, 1 mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cattle, implements, hogs, etc. At 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28.—At Centre Hall hotel, lot of beds, mattresses, spring bed, bedding, dishes, chairs, carpets, bureaus, tables, washstands, sleigh, sled, etc. At 1 o'clock; Wm. Goheen auc't

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.—Mrs. Susan Reish, near Old Fort, 3 horses, 5 cows, lot young cattle, farm implements, harness, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock. J. N. Leitzell, auc't.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.—Howard Herman, at Centre Hall, beds stoves, buggy, sleigh, harness and many other articles.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.—C. H. Graden, Spring Mills, at 1 o'clock, stove, cooking utensils, table chairs, dishes, sewing machine, etc. Jas. N. Leitzell auc't.

QUALITY....

Coupled With The Lowest Price Possible

Is exactly what you expect from **US.**
Is exactly what is promised by **US.**
Is exactly what you receive from **US.**

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

HERE IS A CHANCE.

Men's Suits, $5.00. We will say nothing about the quality. Only that others ask for same goods $7.50

Men's Suits, $7.50. Good honest wearing. Strictly All Wool Goods, in a dozen different styles. Considered cheap in other stores at $12.00.

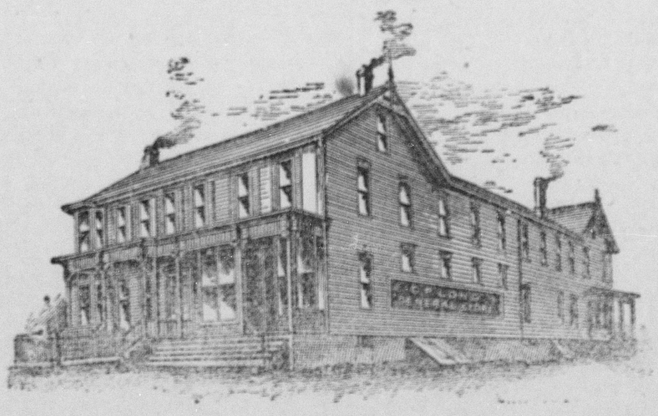
Men's Suits, $10.00. The very perfection of Dress Suits. Sacks or Cutaways. It will amuse you when others tell you how cheap their's (exactly the same goods) are are at $15 and $18.

Overcoats, Boys' and Children's Suits, everything in the Clothing and Furnishing Goods line proportionately as cheap. See us and you will be sure to buy, and you will be sure to save money.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Mid Winter Sale.

The cold weather is here. It will continue for some time. Protection from the cold blasts is the first thought when Winter strikes you. And then where it can be secured with the least possible cash outlay. You will need Heavy Underwear, Heavy Clothing, Blankets, Mittens, Gloves, and anything that will turn cold. You want good goods and you want it cheap, too. We have everything you will want. We sell it at figures that our competitors dare not think of. We propose to get rid of our immense stock, and have

MARKED DOWN PRICES ON ALL GOODS!

The goods must go, and the prices we intend selling them at will make them go with a rush. Do you need anything? If you do, get in the swim. Our fine line of Dress Goods will be sold at a sacrifice. We want you to have the benefit, what we want is the room, and will have it regardless of cost. Come while they last.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—ESTATE OF MARtha Samuels, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to distribute the balance in the hands of D. E. Kline, Trustee of the estate of the said decedent will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 28th day of February, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

D. F. FORTNEY,
feb6-3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said court to distribute the funds in the hands of Jacob Smith, Administrator of etc., of said decedent, as shown by his account filed and confirmed absolutely to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, March 6th, 1896 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where those who desire may attend or forever afterwards be barred from coming in on said fund.

W. G. RUNKLE,
Auditor.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLEARING SALE

All Winter Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, in all grades will be

SOLD AT COST!

We must have room for our Spring stock. and big bargains are now in order.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the register of wills of Centre County, on the estate of Alexander Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated, without delay, for settlement to

DAVID L. KERR,
WILLIAM A. KERR,
feb13-6t Executors, Centre Hill.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

HERE IS THE PLACE

To buy Furniture at Bottom Prices. Two large Rooms full. Come and see the Grand Display; Latest Styles.

WALL PAPER READY TRIMMED

Mr. Krumbine will hang paper, and do all kinds of out-door painting. Best quality of paint for sale.

WINDOW BLINDS.

All kinds of repairing done at once.

UNDERTAKING, PRACTICAL EMBALMING A SPECIALTY.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Centre Hall.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Mrs. C. J. Shaffer is spending several days visiting at Potters Mills.

——Miss Anna Woods, of Boalsburg, was a visitor in town this week.

——Mrs. Emma Wolf, of Rebersburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. J. Meyer.

——Miss Emma Kuhn returned Monday from a visit with friends in Boalsburg.

——Prof. J. A. Weaver of Pinegrove, we regret to learn, is suffering from a severe attack of grip.

——Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith are spending several days with their son Witmer in Rebersburg.

——Miss Sallie McClenahan returned home Saturday after having spent several weeks in Milton.

——Lewis Waltz has removed to Spring Mills, and the town has gained another good citizen.

——Will Runkle left for his home in Pittsburg on Tuesday afternoon. He spent a week or so among his old friends here.

——Mrs. W. W. Bayard, now located in Philadelphia, arrived home last week on a visit of several weeks with her father, Mr. Michael Strohm, at Centre Hill.

——William W. Boob made a flying trip to Williamsport Tuesday, where he purchased a ten-horse power engine and boiler for his plant.

——John Royer who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Royer, of near Centre Hill, for several weeks left Monday for his home in Ohio.

——Mrs. W. A. Krise left Saturday for Johnstown to her sister Mrs. Joy, who is lying at the point of death; she will also visit her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Slick and family.

——Sam'l Rowe is home from Chicago on a visit to his family in this place. He holds an important position in a manufactory of stone crushers and other road machines.

——Wm. Moyer, who left this place last fall with his family for Hastings, will return to his native Centre this spring and take charge of the mill at Wolf's Store, in Miles twp. He belongs to the class of honest millers.

——Rev. Ryland, the evangelist, closed his meetings in Centre Hall last night, and this morning took his departure for Erie, Pa., where he will try and convert part of that city. He did much good in Centre Hall.

——Our esteemed friend, John S. Auman, late of Linden Hall, writes us from Port Royal, Pa., he is getting along and that milling is brightening up. Your paper is sent regularly, any miss is owing to the mails.

——Daniel Hosterman, of Penn twp. was a pleasant caller, and the next best place we advised him to go to was to hear Evangelist Ryland, which he did. He informs us his son did not go to California but went to Ohio, and that Luther Geisweit has his buildings almost ready to start the creamery at Coburn.

——Mr. C. H. Graden, of Spring Mills, gave the REPORTER a call Monday morning. He will make public sale of his personal property on March 7th, and move with his family to Iowa or possibly Missouri. He has lived in the west and thinks he will meet with more success there than here. He expects to start a day or so after his sale.

A Problem.

Three farmers went to market with eggs. Farmer A had ten eggs in his basket. Farmer B had thirty in his basket. Farmer C had fifty eggs in his basket. That evening each sold a portion of his stock, receiving the same price per egg. The next morning eggs advanced to three cents each and they each sold what they had left. When they got home they found they had sold their eggs at the same price per egg and had each received the same amount of money. How many eggs did they sell the first day and at what price per egg; how many eggs did they sell the second day at three cents apiece, and how much money did each receive in all.

Here's a Bargain.

I will sell my fine driving horse, 7 years old, new delivery wagon, set of buggy harness, set of express harness, and top buggy all for $200. Everything new and in first-class condition. Reasons for selling. Address

W. W. BOOB,
Centre Hall, Pa

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WOODWARD.

Our Correspondent Gathers Interesting Items for Our Readers.

After a short silence your correspondent will again be able to give the readers of the best paper, the REPORTER, the weekly events at this place.

William Snyder, who had his leg broken some time ago is slowly improving.

The lumbermen in this section are all wishing for more snow.

10 below zero on Monday morning.

Harter & Co. will move their steam saw mill on the tract of timber lately purchased of the William Wise estate, on or about April 1st.

Lumberman H. C. Brumgard will move to Hartleton this spring where he has a lumber job.

The P. O. S. of A. boys of this place expect to build a hall this summer.

C. D. Motz, W. F. Ettlinger and W. R. Motz will leave in a few days for Colorado, where they will work in the gold mines.

Irvin Miller, who came east to spend the winter will leave next week for Colorado where he is employed on a sheep ranch.

Howard Orndorf is now a full fledged book agent.

L. D. Orndorf has opened a racket store in connection with the postoffice; he sells goods very cheap.

There was quite a lively contest between the candidates in the east and west precincts, especially the constables.

Rev. Stapleton, Presiding Elder, will preach in the M. E. church on Friday evening, February 21st.

The P. O. S. of A. Camp will have an open meeting on February 22nd, when prominent speakers from a distance are expected to be present.

The public school will hold an exhibition some time in March.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Fire at State College.

This morning between three and four o'clock, the Data chapter house, at State College, was discovered on fire, and was completely destroyed. The loss was about $16,000, with an insurance of about $10,000. The structure was one of the finest club houses in the state. It was built of stone, and luxuriously furnished.

Wholesale Snowfall.

It began to snow on Wednesday morning and near noon it came down at a rate to make one think all the feather ticks in creation were being spilled from the clouds.

Terrific Explosion.

On Tuesday, at New Castle, Colorado, in a mine explosion, 50 men suddenly lost their lives. The victims are chiefly Italians. Timbers two feet square were blown 400 feet.

LA GRIPPE REMAINS

For Years in the System if Not Cured.—Try Pe-ru-na.

This country contains a large multitude of men and women who are debilitated and weak as the effect of la grippe. If every one would do as the Reverend Petty, of Virginia did, this vast multitude of sufferers would soon be well and strong again. He writes:

Last winter I had a very bad case of la grippe which left me enfeebled and liable to cold at the slightest exposure. I tried a number of remedies, but they afforded only temporary relief. I saw an advertisement of Pe-ru-na and concluded to try it. I have been using it for two months, and it has afforded me much relief. It is indeed a panacea to me. It has invigorated me more than anything I ever tried. I have recommended it to others and advised them to send for your pamphlets. I have written of it to distant friends. You can use this statement in any way you choose. Rev. H. Petty, Baptist, Dry Fork, Pa.

For further particulars and a multitude of witnesses write to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of their illustrated treatise on la grippe. Pe-ru-na is also a sure cure for catarrh, cough, colds, bronchitis, first stage of consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Frank T. Hunsinger and Mary J. Longwell, of Benner twp.

Sherman Bennett, of Union twp., and Ellen Emel, of Spring twp.

Walter J. Stine and Myrtle L. Dick, of Potter twp.

Sames C. Shaffer, of Zion, and Lottie Williams, of Martha.

James Lewis and Ida Lafey, of Hawk Run, Clearfield Co., Pa.

J. E. Watkins and Sadie M. Hartman, of Millheim.

Bellefonte has a Revival.

The greatest religious revival perhaps ever experienced in Bellefonte is now in progress under the ministering of Evangelist Leonard Weaver. This is the third week of the meeting, and every night the court house is literally packed to hear Mr. Weaver present the truths of the gospel.

Clothing at Sacrifice Prices.

A full supply of men's and boys' clothing at sacrifice prices, on account of sheriff's sale, at the old Philadelphia Branch. Never a chance like it for bargains in or out of Bellefonte, like at the old Lewins stand.

House Burned at Pine Grove Mills.

Last Thursday evening the dwelling house of H. S. Seigle, at Pine Grove Mills, on the edge of the town, was totally destroyed by fire, between ten and eleven o'clock. The building was only partly insured.

Appointed Post Master.

J. A. Bing, formerly of Unionville after a hot contest was appointed post master of Jeannett, Pa.

Less Tippling.

The number of applications for liquor licenses in our county, for 1896, is 39; last year there were 52. License court will be held in March.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

NO-TO-BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy. Sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

Cold Weather Goods.

The sharp blasts that come in January are a forcible reminder of many things that were heretofore forgotten. Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Hose, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, etc. We can supply you with these necessities for a small amount of money.

HARPER & KREAMER, Centre Hall.

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall, Registered at the Reporter office.

Temperature.	Highest	Lowest.
Feb. 13	38	22 rain storm.
" 14	32	23 cloudy.
" 15	50	29 clear.
" 16	35	10 clear.
" 17	15	7 below 0.
" 18	24	6 below 0.
" 19	27	12

Thursday 13th, .50 rain.

On 19, in the forenoon, 3.07 in. snow. Afternoon cloudy and high winns.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

At Sheriff Sale Prices

All goods formerly in the Philadelphia Branch store, clothing to suit men and boys of all ages and sizes, at sacrifice prices, a big supply and must be sold. Now for real bargains.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time.

Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily & Sunday by mail, $8 a year

THE SUNDAY SUN

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year. Address,

THE SUN, New York.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

CLEVAN DINGES,

General Insurance and Real Estate.

18 East Third St.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.

Fire, Life, Accident and All Kinds of Insurance at Lowest Rates possible in first class Cash Companies.

Real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Your patronage invited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for terms or call at office.

PERSONS TO TRAVEL

WANTED.——Several faithful gentlemen and ladies to travel for established house.

SALARY $780.00 AND EXPENSES.

Position permanent if suited; also increase. State reference and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.

THE NATIONAL,
316-317-318 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

Furniture and Embalming

Always have on hand a full line of Coffins, Caskets and Robes. Embalming a Specialty. Prompt attention to calls. Charges Reasonable.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3 00 p. m., New York, 5 53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.16 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 15 p. m., Washington at 7 30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3 53 a. m., Baltimore 10 40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7 58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.?2 a. m., New York. 9 33 a. m week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6 20 a. m., Washington, 7.4? a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate station Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5 59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9 45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4 45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8 50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11 40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3 17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5 59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays Washington 3 15 p m, Baltimore 4 45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9 45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11 50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Millinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 08		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 24	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 23		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 49		8 59	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5 45 and 7.40 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m 10 19 a m, 5 07 p m, 6 00 p m, and 8 00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m and 8 00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p m.

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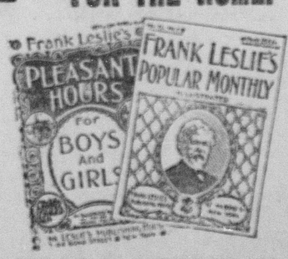

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PROFIT FROM LOSSES.

UNCLE SAM HAS MADE $30,000,000 IN UNREDEEMED MONEY.

Many Shinplasters, Greenbacks and Na-Bank Notes are Mutilated, Wasted, Buried or Burned.

It is an easy guess that a nation which furnishes a people with their currency to the amount of the thousands of millions of dollars must find a profit in an account which cuts no figure in ordinary business books. To say that there must be an enormous profit in loss may sound somewhat paradoxical; but that is one of the orthodox sources of gain which the financiers of the federal Treasury take into calculation in the output and handling of the national currency.

This applies most directly to the issues of paper money, but the government even makes money out of its coin exchanges. A good deal that is called for by drafts of one kind and another fails to reach the hands of the payee because of the incorrectness of address, and sometimes by the failure of the payee to even take the trouble to call for it. And occasionally it enjoys a little windfall as the result of some one's misfortune. In this latter way it has just been confirmed in its possession of $15,000 in gold that was captured during the war at Augusta, Ga. A claim was set up against it by some Richmond interests, and a request was made that it be refunded. The Secretary of the Treasury directed that the money be paid over to the claimant, but General Spinner, who was United States Treasurer at the time, refused to comply. The parties in interest appealed to the president, and he renewed the order upon the treasurer, but the general was still in uncomplacent humor, and while the matter was still pending he had the coin put into the crucibles and melted out of recognition. Some bank in Richmond has recently renewed the claim for it, and the controversy that ensued has confirmed the government's property in it.

Instances of gain in this way are, however, few and far between in comparison with the gains the government makes by the disappearance of its paper money. Its treasury notes and bank notes are so eternally on the fly that they often go astray. They are torn and destroyed in the handling, go down with luckless ships to the bottom of the sea, are hidden in forgotten places by hoarders and burned up in fires. Every bill thus lost represents an obligation that the government is not obliged to redeem, and goes to the making of a recognized profit out of its banking system.

But when one undertakes to ascertain or compute this profit he finds slim material for the basis of his calculation. If it were possible to keep track of the date on which every bill goes out of the treasury, and of its redemption, it would be easy enough, of course, by deducting the amount of the redemption from the amount of the issue, to ascertain the incidental gain; but if it be possible to keep accounts on any such close and particular basis as that they have not been kept.

A circumstance that embarrasses all attempts to figure out the profit derived from the disappearance of greenbacks is this, that notes of hand of all dates of issue are turning up at the most unexpected times for redemption, and not even the most expert accountant in the Treasury Department can begin to guess when the stream is to end or where. There is only one kind of paper money about the gains from which anything like a reasonable conclusion can be reached, and that is the shinplaster fractional currency that served as money during the war times and just after.

In 1874 there was $45,912,000 worth of these bits of paper, representing dimes, quarters and half dollars, still in the hands of the people. The bulk was reduced to about $34,500,000 in 1876, and to $20,000,000 in 1877. The amount now out is $15,270,055.82, and it is beginning to be assumed that this probably represents the gain of the government through their issue. They have been lost, or they are being kept as mementos by the people; and it is not likely that the government will be called upon to redeem any large number of them in the future. Only $3,025 of them were sent into the treasury by their holders between the close of the fiscal year of '94 and the close of the fiscal year of '95, and for many years back the redemptions have not exceeded above $4,000 annually. So it may be taken for granted that the government can put the bulk of the fund with which it expected to take up the rest of them into its poke and sport around with it in whatever way is pleases.

Now to gather up the ends and bulk them so as to show the possible profits of the nation through its juggling with its currency of one kind and another there is first the $15,000,000 and odd gained by the disappearance of the war shinplasters. Striking a mean between the two extremes of United States Treasurer Morgan's estimate of proportion of loss of greenbacks to the entire bulk, from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 of greenbacks will never turn up again, and, according to Comptroller Eckels' figures, an additional $2,750,000 is made by the disappearance of the national bank notes. So that the entire profit of the government from this source since it began putting paper money into the hands of the people is not probably less than $30,000,000.—New York Herald.

The coffee crop of Venezuela amounts to $15,000,000 a year in value. The average crop is 60,000 tons of coffee. Two-thirds of this product is exported, mostly to England.—Washington Post.

THE TEXAS RANGERS.

Brave and Efficient and a Terror to Evi Doers.

A Dallas (Texas) correspondent of the Nashville Banner, thus writes about the Texas Rangers:

There are at present about 200 Rangers in Texas. They are separated into companies and are kept on the borders for the most part. They live in the open air the year round. Nearly every night in the year, rain or shine, they have only the sky for a roof and the bare ground for a bed. Their pillows are their saddles. They live the hardest, the roughest of lives, and danger is their delight. They are all young men—too young to count the cost when duty is to be done and odds faced. They are made up of the flower of Texas manhood. A wild, yelling, cursing cowboy is looked upon with contempt by them. They depend upon their six-shooters and carbines, their coolness and marksmanship, the known courage of their comrades and the fact that they are backed by the law of the State, and opposition to their will is a thing to be put down at all hazards with an iron hand.

The Governor of Texas is the chief officer of the Rangers. What he says is law to them. The Sheriff, the police, the militia must not stand in their way if the Rangers have orders from the Governor. The Rangers hold individually as much power as any Sheriff in Texas. They hold more. They may summon a posse at any time to assist them in making arrests. That they seldom or never do summon posses is alone due to their reliance in their own efficiency. They are proud of the great name which they and their predecessors have made in Texas. They are selected with the greatest care, and the standard is a high one. Every member of the force must so deport himself as to reflect credit upon the service, to compel that respect which is due from the people to every conservator of the peace. And conduct prejudicial to the service is not tolerated.

The section which the Rangers police is larger in area than all New England, and it is of such a character that were it not for their work it would be given over to lawlessness and disorder. The Rangers are sent to those sparsely settled sections of country where opportunity for escape from the regular peace officers is afforded. Whenever a Sheriff is unable to cope with lawlessness he calls on the Governor and the Rangers are sent to take charge. Many times in the past has the Governor of Texas ordered the Rangers to go to counties where the Sheriff was in sympathy with the lawless element, and in such cases they have acted independently and without regard to the wishes of the Sheriff or other officers.

The Rangers are paid $40 per month, and their rations and arms and ammunition are furnished by the State. They provide their own horses, the State paying for them if they are killed. They are unincumbered with baggage. They will take the saddle at a moment's notice to go on a scout of a month's duration. They have no uniform. They have no military discipline, as discipline is generally understood, but they obey their officers and will go with them to certain death without a murmur.

GROWTH OF GUTHRIE.

The Wonderful Rise of a New Western Town.

At noon on the day of the opening of Oklahoma, Guthrie was only a town site; at nightfall it was a city of 10,000 and had taken steps toward forming a municipal government. Oklahoma City grew less rapidly, but perhaps more solidly. By June business blocks and residences had risen there, the wonder of all residents. On so short notice the Promised Land had goften ready for the pilgrims no milk or honey—not even water, though a yellowish brackish fluid by that name was peddled on the streets. Sandwiches were hawked for 25 cents each, and in the restaurants a plate of pork and beans sold for 75 cents. In a day or two the vast majority of the rushers left in disguest at the dust, heat and hardships, many of them being on the point of starvation. Yet by December the territory was estimated to hold 60,000 people, who boasted eleven schools, nine churches, three daily and five weekly newspapers. Guthrie had 8,000 and Oklahoma City 5,000 souls, both towns being governer by voluntary acquiescence in the ordinances. Under acts of Congress proclamations from time to time opened other tracts, when in each case similar scenes were enacted. The Sioux reservation, in South Dakota, was unlocked on February 10, 1890. From the towns of Chamberlain and Peirre troops of boomers galloped and ran to locate claims. Carts and wagons loaded with building materials were hurried forward. In one case a house on wheels was dragged across a river on the ice.—Scribner.

More Than He Bargained For.

The little eight-year-old daughter of Cashier Ham, of the Anglo-Californian Bank, was playing around the vaults one day recently, when President P. N. Lilienthal, who delights in amusement for children, took her into the great treasure box to show her the great sacks of coin. On the floor lay a sack containing $20,000 in gold.

"That sack is full of gold," he explained, "and now, my little girl, if you can carry it you can have it."

The little girl toddled over to it, grasped it with both hands and, to the consternation of Mr. Lilenthal, she picked it up and trotted out of the vault with it. He didn't know that she had been raised in the country, where big stones and great logs of wood were among her toys. How Mr. Lilienthal got out of his contract is not known, but the books of the bank fail to show $20,000 to the credit of little Miss Ham.—San Francisco Post.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Japanese Government has just placed orders for 18,000 watches, not to cost more than $2.50 each. They are to be distributed among the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the late war, and are to take the place of the medals usually awarded at the close of national hostilities.

Already Alfred Austin, England's custom-made Laureate, is paying the penalty of greatness. His mail is enormous, and the autograph fiend is after him in force. One of the curious features of the case is that Mr. Austin receives as many requests for his signature from the United States as he does from England. Olney and Lodge should look into this matter.

Benjamin D. Silliman, of Brooklyn, becomes the oldest living Yale graduate by the death of Charles L. Powell, of Alexandria, Va. Mr. Powell was born in 1804, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1823. For several years his name has appeared first in the list of living Yale graduates. Below his name, in the class of 1824, was that of Mr. Silliman, who was born just one year after Mr. Powell.

There seems to be little doubt that John B. Robinson, of South Africa, is the richest man in the world. His fortune is estimated at $350,000,000. In 1878 Robinson was in debt. He had kept a grocery store in the Orange Free State, but he could not make both ends meet. He and his wife begged their way for 300 miles to Kimberley. Here Robinson laid the foundation of his enormous fortune by picking up a rough diamond worth $1,200. His ambition now is to be worth a billion.

Electricity is likely to be an important factor in the agriculture of the future, according to the Italian Professor A. Aloi, who has collected evidence showing that both terrestrial and atmospheric electricity are favorable to the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. M. Bounier has found in the course of his experiments with continuous electric light on plants, that Alpine plants, cultivated under constant light, present points of structure identical with those of Arctic plants, which grow under the midnight sun.

A general, simultaneous census of the world for the year 1900 is asked for by the International Statistical Institute. It can be taken if slight modifications in the time of their regular censuses are made by the chief countries of the world. Portugal, Denmark, the United States, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary and Sweden will regularly take their censuses on different days of the year 1900, Holland on the last day of 1899, Norway on the first day of 1901, and Great Britain, France and Italy later in that year.

Prof. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey, who has just returned from the Alaska gold fields, states that although the precious metal abounds in different parts of Alaska, gold seekers should take into account the hardships and chances of ill-fortune that they will encounter. Food and other necessaries are very expensive. Notably rich mines already developed are the Treadwell, on Douglas Island, which produces $500,000 worth of ore yearly, and the Apollo mine, near Delaroff Bay, with a yearly output of $300,000.

Henry M. Stanley states that within the last ten years France has acquired of Equatorial Africa about 300,000 square miles, in which there are only 300 Europeans; Germany, 400,000 square miles; Italy, 547,000 square miles, and Portugal has a defined territory extending over 710,000 square miles. France, moreover, has been active farther north, in the Sahara and in West Africa, and claims rights over 1,600,000 square miles; while Germany, in Southwest Africa and the Cameroons, assert her rule over 540,000 square miles.

France is stil much troubled over the found that Paris is not a city of Parisians, if even of Frenchmen. Only 36 per cent. of its inhabitants were born within its walls; and 75 in every 1,000 were born outside of France—a total of 181,000 aliens. Of these latter no less than 26,863 are Germans, while in Berlin there are only 397 Frenchmen. While Paris has 75 foreigners to the 1,000, London has only 22, St. Petersburg 24, Vienna 22 and Berlin 11. Perhaps, though, these figures are not so alarming to France as they are significant of the comparative attractiveness of the cities in question.

One unexpected but by no means unimportant result of Dr. Jameson's Transvaal raid has been to cast serious doubt upon the value of machine guns in civilized warfare. Those engines were certainly of little use in the Krugersdorp fight. It is to be remembered that in the Franco-German war of 1870-71, the famous mitrailleuse was a failure, and to this day the German military authorities put little faith in such devices. Against savages, the machine gun is of the greatest possible value; but there is evidently reason to doubt whether such will be the case against civilized combatants.

Our Baltimore contemporary, the Manufacturers' Review, prints a full review of the business advancement of the South during the last year. We learn from it that, in the year, the southward movement of population was of unprecedented magnitude; that cotton-mill building in the South was "phenomenal"; that there was a remarkable revival in the iron business; that the output of coal was heavier than in any previous year; that several Southern shipyards made large contracts; and that, in short, the year was one of marvelous success in all branches of industry. After surveying the field, our Baltimore contemporary says with pride that in the year 1895 "a solid, substantial foundation was laid for growth greater than any ever before seen in the South, if not in any other part of the country." A new chapter has been thus opened in the industrial history of the South.

Speaking of the quaint city of Kingston, Canada, a correspondent of the Chicago Evening Journal says: "It would not be easy to find a family in Canada within 100 miles of Kingston in which there belong a half a dozen children, where one or more of the children were not living in the United States. A great portion of those who have left the country are farmers' sons, and they are found filling situations all over the State of New York. But more significant than all this is the record of the graduating classes of the Royal Military College, the West Point of Canada, picturesquely located at the foot of the slope between old Fort Henry and the river. The college was opened in 1876. The course of study is four years, the same as at West Point, the chief instructors are regular officers detailed from the British army, and the curriculum is of the most exacting order. It is a school that Canada is justly proud of, but of its annual graduating class only the four highest are eligible for commissions in the regular army. Over 50 per cent. of all of the graduates are filling positions in the United States, chiefly as civil and mechanical engineers."

A California Lion.

"Got to stir him up!" remarked the hunter, and the contents of the heavy shot gunt went plunging into the darkness. With a wild scream the maddened lion sprang from the cavern and stood for a moment in the dim lantern light enveloped in the sulphurous smoke.

Turning quickly toward a rock projecting some fifteen feet upward, the lion crouched and sprang; but, just as his feet left the rock the mountaineer's Winchester rang out and the desperately wounded beast struck short of the ledge and rolled back screaming and tearing at everything within reach.

Tip fled warily behind a bush; but Blucher with blundering zeal charged like a load of hay, followed by a fool tenderfoot who wanted to kill the lion with an axe. A fierce snarl—a thump—and old Blucher came end over end through the air, striking the unlucky tenderfoot amidships when the whole aggregation rolled into a manzanita bush twenty feet below.

"Look out! He's going to spring again!" yelled Charlie. As I sat far down the hill and dug the dust out of my eyes, I saw the long yellow body again rise into the air as it launched itself at the intrepid hunter. Billy made a splendid shot, for while the lion was in the air a bullet from the heavy 45 broke its neck.—Outing.

The Silk Thread Market.

New York is the acknowledged headquarters for silk thread, which is dealt in by experts in large quantities. The buyers of the entire country look to the great New York houses for their annual supplies, and the recent developments of the business have been very extensive. It is acknowledged throughout the country that the silk thread sold by the New York market is the best quality of thread to be found anywhere in the country.

The recent developments in this business have pointed out emphatically the fact that the quality of silk thread has improved wonderfully in the past few years, and has kept pace with the growth of the entire silk business. Dealers in silk thread have had a most prosperous trade of recent years, and they attribute their prosperity to the superior advantages offered by New York for the conduct of their business.—New York Mail and Express.

Oddities of Animals.

Observe for yourselves. Every spotted dog has the end of his tail white, while every spotted cat has the end of her tail black.

Try it. Gather 10,000 of the threads spun by a full-grown spider, twist them together and see if they equal in substance the size of one of your hairs.

Oysters live ten or twelve years when they have the chance. In this country they don't get the chance.

The large horned beetle can carry 350 times its own weight. One has been known to walk away with a two and a quarter pounds weight.

Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice so as to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumblebees, which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are used in fertilizing the red clover that has been introduced into that colony.

Old Barbarities Recalled.

The very extensive excavations under and about the river at Blackwell have resulted in very few discoveries of any interest. One object, however, was unearthed, of a decidedly startling character. It was on the Middlesex shore, just at the crossing of two roads. Here the excavators unearthed a corpse or rather a skeleton, with a stake driven through the body. It was no doubt the remains of some hapless suicide, buried here at the cross-roads, after the charitable fashion of bygone times.

"Telling the Bees."

The curious custom of "telling the bees" is observed in parts of nearly every country in the world. When a person dies those who observe the custom go to the beehives and tap gently on each, then stoop and whisper under the cap that Mary, or John, as the case may be, is dead. The superstitious beekeeper believes that if the bees are compelled to find out the fact of a death for themselves, they will forsake their hives and never return.

SYMPTONS OF INSANITY.

Premonitory Symptoms of Mental Derangement.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the specialist in mental disorders, contributes an interesting paper on "Premonitions of Insanity." Following is an extract:

Insanity, like a number of other complaints, creeps on gradually and assiduously, and may have made serious ravages before its presence is suspected or apparent. There are so many varieties that each in its own individual way may be said to have different phases.

Among some of the most important premonitory indications of mental disorder may be mentioned extreme irritability and excitability, often accompanied by intense loquaciousness. There is also great difficulty in the early stages in concentrating the thoughts and ideas, or of turning or fixing the mind on any one subject for any considerable time. The victim will doubtless have neglected his work and ordinary employment for no rational reason, and he will have turned his thoughts and attention to matters totally foreign to his natural temperament. From having been a neat and tidy person he will have become the reverse, and, indeed, it often happens that all his general usages and customs are completely changed. He may have insomnia of a distressing character, and suffer from great restlessness, pacing the bedchamber during the night, unable to rest tranquilly.

There is often found in the earlier stages of mental derangement a disposition to shun society, and to seek seclusion and solitude. He may be unusually elated or depressed, according to the form of insanity which is ultimately developed in him. The desire for this solitude is often one of the most important indications in our diagnosis of what is coming. There often is a great deal of morbid suspicion existing, frequently associated with a delusion that he is watched or followed about. Delusions, hallucinations, and illusions may either be present or absent in the early stage, though sooner or later they will generally show themselves in one form or the other. The memory often becomes defective, especially in cases which are likely to become chronic, and this is frequently observed by the patient repeating in conversation the same thing over and over again. The period of incubation varies very much in degree, in intensity and duration.

Auricular delusions, when he fancies that he hears voices telling him to do certain things, are very common, but very unfavorable; many murders and suicides are committed by those so afflicted, acting up to a belief that the voices must be obeyed to the letter, and therefore they do what they imagine they have been told to do. Sometimes the symptoms will lie dormant for a considerable period, whilst in other cases there is an absence of any important indications of mental derangement. Cases, however, where insanity occurs without previous warnings are uncommon, though they do sometimes occur.

Some persons first become insane whilst listening to sermons or discourses, but in such cases there must have been some strong hereditary disposition to insanity which would cooperate with the exciting cause. A wicked conscience tortures one; a wasted life becomes painfully conspicuous during the incubation of insanity; the mind constantly dwells upon itself. All the past is revealed to us like a hideous dream. It is a most curious but significant fact that strangers, as a rule, detect the indications of mental weakness before the family of the afflicted one can even realize it. Many persons appear to dream although awake, but they are, to all intents and purposes, insensible to the impressions and actions which surround them. A mental shock is responsible for many a sudden case of insanity.

Chinese as Skaters.

Many people think of China as a tropical country. As a matter of fact, however, it is so big that it has as many kinds of climate as the United States itself. In the neighborhood of Peking the winters are very cold, and the Pieho for seventy miles is annually covered with ice from bank to bank, extending from Tung-Chow, the port of Peking, to the mouth of the river at Haku, in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

With such splendid skating grounds it is no wonder that skating is popular in China. During the five months of the year when Peking is icebound the Chinese spend much of their time on skates.

Skating is a business with the Chinaman rather than a sport, for he contrives to turn frozen canals into convenient highways for his merchandise, as they do in Holland and Denmark. Passengers are carried in sledge chairs, propelled by an active Celestial on skates, and there is no more enjoyable way of making a tour around the seventeen miles of wall which surround the ancient city of Peking than in a sledge of this description.—Golden Days.

Juicy Spoils of War.

A French Governor of the South Pacific colony of New Caledonia, who was also an Admiral of the navy, assumed his authority while the natives were still cannibals. There had been rumors of an insurrection, and the Admiral called before him a native chief who was faithful to the French cause and questioned him as to their truth. "You may be sure," said the native, "that there will be no war at present, because the yams are not yet ripe." "The yams, you say?" "Yes. Our people never make war except when the yams are ripe." "Why is that?" "Because baked yams go very well with the captives."

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

WHO KNOWS?

I wonder if George Washington,
When he was nine years old,
Turned out his toes and brushed his hair
And always shut the door with care
And did as he was told.
I wonder if he never said,
"Oh dear!" when he was sent to bed.

TWELVE CONUNDRUMS.

1. What is that which increases the more you take from it? A hole.

2. Why are coals in London like towns given up to plunder? Because they are sacked and burned.

3. Why is a gate post like a potato? Because they are both put into the ground to propagate.

4. What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.

5. What is that we often see made, but never see after it is made? A noise.

6. What is that which Adam never saw, never possessed and yet gave two to each of his children? Parents.

7. Why is chicken pie like a gunsmith's shop? Because it contains fowl-in-pieces.

8. What is that which no one wishes to have and no one wishes to lose? A bald head.

9. What is the difference between a sailor and a beer drinker? One puts his sail up and the other puts his ale down.

10. What is that which is above all human imperfections, and yet shelters and protects the weakest and wickedest as well as the wisest and best of mankind? A hat.

11. What is that which is often brought to the table, always cut and never eaten? A pack of cards.

12. What are the most unsociable things in the world? Milestones, for you never see two of them together.

LITTLE MARTHA WASHINGTON.

"What are you going to do?" called Martie to her brother, as he hurried through the hall one cold and dreary afternoon.

"We are going to celebrate Washington's Birthday! Mother said we could have the attic all the afternoon, and I'm going to be George Washington, and be inaugurated!" said George Dewell, in reto his sister's question, as he rushed upstairs with three of his friends.

"Oh, let me come, too! Please!" said Martie.

"No, you can't!" called back George. "You'd spoil everything! We don't want any girls!"

The attic door shut with a bang, the bright look faded from Martie's face, and tears shone in her eyes.

"I do wish George liked me better!" she said to herself, as she went back to the sitting-room.

Her brother came down-stairs for some heavy paper and a pair of scissors—"to make some hats of," he explained.

"Can't I come up and just look on?" pleaded Martie. "I might be Martha Washington, because that is my name. Mother has gone out, and it is so lonesome."

"No, we don't want you," returned George; "you'd only bother. What a tease you are!"

Martie stood looking out of the window after her brother had gone.

The day was rainy, and the city street did not present an inviting appearance; but Martie was not thinking of what she saw.

"I can make things to eat that he likes, if he does think I'm a bother!" she muttered, half-resentfully. "I believe I'll go and make some chocolate creams and eat them all up, and not give him one!"

Then her sweet disposition asserted itself, as a new thought came to her.

"I'll do it!" she said, and went smiling toward the kitchen.

Two hours later, as the four boys came down-stairs, they were met at the sitting-room door by a quaint little figure.

It was a little girl in a long, black silk skirt and neat-fitting Jersey waist. A white muslin kerchief was folded about her neck, and the ends crossed prettily in front. Her hair was brushed straight back, and was powdered slightly, while a dainty white muslin cap, with a lace frill, set off the sweet face beneath it.

In the dim light of the hall George did not recognize his sister for an instant. Then he exclaimed:

"Why, Martie, what in the world—"

But she interrupted him with a wave of the hand.

"Do you not know me?" she said. "It is Martha Washington, and I should like to have you come in and lunch with me."

What boy can withstand the word "lunch?" Certainly not one of these four. Entering the room, they saw a small table with five easy-chairs ranged about the open fire. On the table were little frosted cakes, rosy apples and a dish of chocolate creams, besides a pretty pitcher filled with lemonade.

Little Martha Washington served her guests with a pretty grace that made the strangers feel perfectly at home, while George wished he could recall those cross words that he had spoken to Martie. He had not been altogether happy since they had passed his lips, and this kind attention to his guests made him feel more uncomfortable than before.

But they had a jolly time, and after the other boys were gone George said:

"Martie, you are a brick! I say, it was mean of me not to let you come with us this afternoon; but you didn't mind much, did you?"

"Not so very much," said Martie. "But I don't care a bit now," she added, "if you really like me just a little. I was afraid you didn't at all."

"Like you!" ejaculated her brother. "Why, I'd be a pretty mean sort of fellow if I didn't! Why, Martie, you're a—a brick!"

Which Martie felt was the very best praise she could have had from George.

The Queen's Needle.

Queen Victoria is in possession of a curious needle. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch, and represented the Trajan column in miniature. Scenes from the Queen's life are depicted on the needle, so finely cut that they are only discernible through a microscope.

Fancy taffeta silks will be in high vogue the coming season.

Found Beer in the Sink.

A peculiar incident occurred in New York on a recent Sunday. While a policeman of that city was trying to see what was going on in a "suspected" saloon he soiled his hands; he noticed a sink in the ante-room of the saloon, and when he turned on the faucet he was surprised to find that he was washing his hands in beer. The keeper of the saloon was, of course, arrested.

A Simple Change.

"Professor, how does the hair-cut suit you?"

"The hair is altogether too short—a little longer, please."—Fliegende Blaetter.

Wind Swept.

Were it not for the intervening mountain ranges, this country, from Northwest to Southeast, would at times in winter be swept by devastating tornadoes. Blizzards seem to arise out of the caves and canons of the plains. Gaining strength and volume over a wide expanse, their force is arrested by the battlements of big hills. Sometimes they rise above the barriers and sweep the Middle States with fury. There you enjoy one day a mean temperature, and the next may be far below freezing. It is like an ice water bath on a warm day, and the shock to muscles, nerves and circulation is the cause of sudden neuralgic and rheumatic attacks, both violent and acute. Those predisposed to such should have the master cure, St. Jacobs Oil, always ready. Its prompt use prevents the chronic stage, and in the chronic stage it is a prompt, sure cure.

Some experiments at Leavenworth, Kan., show that packed snow offers an excellent resistance to bullets.

High Price for Potatoes.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., pay high prices for new things. They recently paid $300 for a yellow rind watermelon, $1000 for 30 bu. new oats, $300 for 100 lbs. of potatoes, etc., etc.! Well, prices for potatoes will be high next fall. Plant a plenty, Mr. Wideawake! You'll make money. Salzer's Earliest are fit to eat in 28 days after planting. His Champion of the World is the greatest yielder on earth and we challenge you to produce its equal (A. C.)

If you will send us 10c. in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, ten packages grains and grasses, including Teosinte, Spurry, Giant Incarnate Clover, etc., and our mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. for mailing.

Appetite for drink is the devil's iron chain on the drunkard's neck.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Company.

The easiest time to let drink alone is before the first drink is taken.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

It is when we are most helpless that Christ is most willing to help us.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap is 100 per cent. pure. Made of Borax. It floats. Costs you same as poorer floating soap. Worth more. If all this is true you need it. Order one cake of your grocer, you'll want a box next.

The sparkle in the wine is made by one of the devil's sharpest teeth

When You Come to Realize

that your corns are gone, and no pain, how grateful you feel. The work of Hindercorns. 15c

It is a long step toward heaven to be born in a home where Christ is loved.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs.—Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

One of the hardest things for some men to forgive is a difference in creed.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are unequaled for clearing the voice. Public speakers and singers the world over use them.

The man who serves the devil has to begin his day's work before breakfast.

FITS stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Many a man puts his family in the dark to help the saloon pay its gas bill.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

Many a man has started out to reform the world, and stopped at the first house.

Mothers Appreciate the Good Work

of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken and nervous.

Bridget starts her fire with coal oil. The devil uses alcohol.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The man who does not look ahead will soon have to fall back.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

There is no sign that a man inflamed with drink may not commit.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficient influence of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Place to Begin."

Text: "Beginning at Jerusalem."—Luke xxiv., 47.

"There it is," said the driver, and we all instantly and excitedly rose in the carriage to catch the first glimpse of Jerusalem, so long the joy of the whole earth. That city, coroneted with temples and palaces and radiant, whether looked up at from the valley of Jehoshaphat or gazed at from adjoining hills, was the capital of a great Nation. Clouds of incense had hovered over it. Chariots of kings had rolled through it. Battering rams of enemies had thundered against it. There Isaiah prophesied, and Jeremiah lamented, and David reigned, and Paul preached, and Christ was martyred. Most interesting city ever built since masonry rung its first trowel or plumb line measured its first wall or royalty swung its first scepter. What Jerusalem was to the Jewish kingdom Washington is to our own country—the capital, the place to which all the tribes come up, the great National heart whose throb sends life or death through the body politic, clear out to the geographical extremities.

What the resurrected Christ said in my text to His disciples when He ordered them to start on the work of gosplization, "beginning at Jerusalem," it seems to me God says now in His providence to tens of thousands of Christians in this city. Start for the evangelization of America, "beginning at Washington." America is going to be taken for God. If you do not believe it, take your hat now and leave and give room to some man or woman who does believe it. As surely as God lives and He is able to do as He says He will this country will be evangelized from the mouth of the Potomac to the mouth of the Oregen, from the Highlands of Navesink to the Golden Horn, from Baffin's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, and Christ will walk every lake, whether bestormed or placid, and be transfigured on every mountain, and the night skies, whether they hover over groves of magnolia or over Alaskan glacier, shall be filled with the angelic overture of "glory to God and good will to men."

Again and again does the old book announce that all the earth shall see the salvation of God, and as the greater includes the lesser that takes America gloriously in. Can you not see that if America is not taken for God by His consecrated people it will be taken for Apoliyon? The forces engaged on both sides are so tremendous that it cannot be a drawn battle. It is coming, the Armageddon. Either the American Sabbath will perish and this Nation be handed over to Herods and Hildebrands and Diocletians and Neros of baleful power, and Alcoholism will reign, seated upon piled up throne of beer barrels, his mouth foaming with domestic and National curse, and crime will lift its unhindered knife of assassination and rattle keys of worst burglary and wave torch of widest conflagration, and our cities be turned into Sodoms, waiting for mighty tempest of fire and brimstone and one tidal wave of abomination will surge across the continent, or our Sabbaths will take on more sanctity, and the newspapers will become apocalyptic wings of benediction, and penitentiaries will be abandoned for lack of occupants, and holiness and happiness, twin son and daughter of heaven, shall walk through the land and Christ reign over this Nation either in person or by agency so glorious that the whole country will be one clear, resounding echo of heaven. It will be one or the other. By the throne of Him who liveth forever and ever I declare it will be the latter. If the Lord will help me, as He always does—blessed be His glorious name—I will show you how a mighty work of grace begun at Washington would have a tendency to bring the whole continent to God, and before this century closes.

William the Conqueror ordered the curfew, the custom of ringing the bell at midnight, at which all the fires on the hearths were to be banked, and all the lights extinguished, and all the people retire to their pillows. I pray God that the curfew of this century may not be sounded, and the fires be banked, and the lights extinguished as the clock strikes the midnight hour that divides the nineteenth century from the twentieth century until this beloved land, which was to most of us a cradle and which will be to most of us a grave, shall come into the full possession of Him who is so glorious that William the Conqueror could not be compared to Him, even the One who rideth forth "conquering and to conquer."

Why should it be especially advantageous if a mighty work of grace started here, "beginning at Washington?" First, because this city is on the border between the North and the South. It is neither Northern nor Southern. It commingles the two climates. It brings together the two styles of population. It is not only right, but beautiful that people should have especial love for the latitude where they were born and brought up. With what loving accentuation the Alabamian speaks of his orange groves! And the man from Massachusetts is sure to let you know that he comes from the land of the Adamses Samuel and John and John Quincy. Did you ever know a Virginian or Ohioan whose face did not brighten when he announced himself from the Southern or Northern State of Presidents? If a man does not like his native clime, it is because while he lived there he did not behave well. This capital stands where, by its locality and its political influence, it stretches forth one hand toward the North and the other toward the South, and a mighty work of grace starting here would probably be a National awakening. Georgia would clasp the hand of New Hampshire, and Maine the hand of Louisiana, and California the hand of New York, and say, "Come, let us go up and worship the God of Nations, the Christ of Golgotha, the Holy Ghost of the pentecostal thousands." It has often been said that the only way the North and the South will be brought into complete accord is to have a war with some foreign Nation in which both sections, marching side by side, would forget everything but the foe to be overcome. Well, if you wait for such a foreign conflict, you will wait until all this generation is dead and perhaps wait forever. The war that will make the sections forget past controversies is a war against unrighteousness, such as a universal religious awakening would declare. What we want is a battle for souls in which about 40,000,000 Northerners and Southerners shall be on the same side and shoulder to shoulder. In no other city on the continent can such a war be declared so appropriately, for all the other great cities are either Northern or Southern. This is neither, or rather it is both.

Again, it would be especially advantageous if a mighty work of grace started here, because more representative men are in Washington than in any other city between the oceans. Of course there are accidents in politics, and occasionally there are men who get into the Senate and House of Representatives and other important places who are fitted for the positions in neither head nor heart, but this is exceptional and more exceptional now than in other days. There is not a drunkard in the National Legislature, although there were times when Kentucky, Virginia, Delaware, Illinois, New York and Massachusetts had men in the Senate or House of Representatives who were maudlin and staggering drunk across those high places. Never nobler group of men sat in Senate or House of Representatives than sat there yesterday and will sit there to-morrow, while the highest judiciary, without exception, has now upon its bench men beyond criticism for good morals and mental endowment. So in all departments of official position, with here and there an exception, are to-day the brainiest men and most honorable men of America. Now, suppose the Holy Ghost power should fall upon this city, and these men from all parts of America should suddenly become pronounced for Christ. Do you say the effect would be electrical? More than that. It would be omnipotent. Do you say that such learned and potent men are not wrought upon by religious influence? That shows you have not observed what has been going on.

Commodore Foote, representing the navy; General Grant and Robert E. Lee, representing the Northern and Southern armies; Chief Justice Chase, representing the Supreme Court; the Frelinghuysens, Theodore and Frederick, representing the United States Senate; William Pennington and scores of others, representing the House of Representatives, have surrendered to that gospel, which before this winter is out will in this capital of the American Nation, if we are faithful in our prayers and exertions, turn into the kingdom of God men of National and international power, their tongues of eloquence becoming the tongues of fire in another Pentecost. There are on yonder hill those who by the grace of God will become John Knoxes and Chrysostoms and Fenelons and Bourdeleaus, when once regenerated. There is an illusion I have heardin prayer meetings and heard in pulpits, that a soul is a soul—one soul worth as much as another. I deny it. The soul of a man who can bring 1000 or 10,000 other souls into the kingdom of God is worth 1000 times or 10,000 times more than the soul of a man who can bring no one into the kingdom. A great outpouring of the Holy Spirit in this capital, reaching the chief men of America, would be of more value to earth and heaven than in any other part of the Nation because it would reach all the States, cities, towns and neighborhoods of the continent. Oh, for the outstretched right arm of God Almighty in the salvation of this capital!

Some of us remember 1857, when at the close of the worst monetary distress this country has ever felt, compared with which the hard times of the last three years were a boom of prosperity, right on the heels of that complete prostration came an awakening in which 500,000 people were converted in different States of the Union. Do you know where one of its chief powers was demonstrated? In Washington. Do you know on what street? This street. Do you know in what church? This church. I picked up an old book a few days ago and was startled and thrilled and enchanted to read some words, written at that time by the Washington correspondent of a New York paper. He wrote: "The First Presbyterian Church can scarce contain the people. Requests are daily preferred for an interest in the prayers offered, and the reading of these forms one of the tenderest and most effective features of the meetings. Particular pains are taken to disclaim and exclude everything like sectarian feeling. General astonishment is felt at the unexpected rapidity with which the work has thus far proceeded, and we are beginning to anticipate the necessity of opening another church." Why, my hearers, not have that again, and more than that? There are many thousands more of inhabitants now than then. Besides that, since then are the telephone, with its semi-omnipresence, and the swift cable car for assembling the people. I believe that the mightiest revival of religion that this city has ever seen is yet to come, and the earth will tremble from Capitoline Hill to the boundaries on all sides with the footsteps of God as He comes to awaken and pardon and save these great populations.

People of Washington, meet us next Thursday night, at half past 7 o'clock, to pray for this coming of the Holy Ghost—not for a pentecostal 3000 that I have referred to, but 30,000. Such a fire as that would kindle a light that would be seen from the sledges crunching through the snows of Labrador to the Caribbean Sea, where the whirlwinds are born. Let our cry be that of Habakkuk, the blank verse poet of the Bible, "O Lord, revive Thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy." Let the battlecry be Washington for God, the United States for God, America for God, the world for God! We are all tired of skirmishing. Let us bring on a general engagement. We are tired of fishing with hook and line. With one sweep of the gospel net let us take in many thousands. This vast work must begin somewhere. Why not here? Some one must give the rallying cry, why may not I, one of the Lord's servants? By Providential arrangement, I am every week in sermonic communication with every city, town and neighborhood of this country, and I now give the watchword to north and south and east and west. Hear and see it, all people—this call to a forward movement, this call to repentence and faith, this call to a continental awakening!

This generation will soon be out of sight. Where are the mighty men of the past who trod your Pennsylvania avenue and spake in yonder National Legislature and decided the stupendous questions of the supreme judicatory? Ask the sleepers in the Congressional cemetery. Ask the mausoleums all over the land. Their tongues are speechless, their eyes closed, their arms folded, their opportunities gone, their destiny fixed. How soon time prorogues parliaments and adjourns senates and disbands cabinets and empties pulpits and dismisses generations! What we would do we must do quickly or not do at all. I call upon people who cannot come forth from their sickbeds to implore the heavens in our behalf from their midnight pillows, and I call upon the aged who cannot, even by the help of their staff, enter the churches to spend their last days on earth in supplicating the salvation of this Nation, and I call upon all men and women who have been in furnaces of trouble, as was Shadrach, and among lions, as was Daniel, and in dungeons of trouble, as was Jeremiah, to join in the prayer, and let the church of God everywhere lay hold of the Almighty arm that moves Nations. Then Senators of the United States will announce to the State legislatures that sent them here, and members of the House of Representatives will report to the Congressional districts that elected them, and the many thousands of men and women now and here engaged in the many departments of National service will write home, telling all sections of the country that the Lord is here and that He is on the march for the redemption of America. Hallelujah, the Lord is coming. I hear the rumbling of His chariot wheels. I feel on my cheeks the breath of the white horses that draw the Victor! I see the flash of His lanterns through the long night of the world's sin and sorrow.

We want in this country, only on a larger scale, that which other centuries have seen of God's workings, as in the reformation of the sixteenth century, when Martin Luther and Philip Melanchthon led on; as in the awakening of the seventeenth century, when Bunyan and Flavel and Baxter led on; as in the awakening of the eighteenth century, when Tennant and Edwards and the Wesleys led on; as in the awakening of 1857, led on by Matthew Simpson, the seraphic Methodist, and Bishop Macilvaine, the apostolic Episcopalian, and Albert Barnes, the consecrated Presbyterian, and others just as good in all denominations. Oh, will not some of those glorious souls of the past come down and help us? Come down off your thrones, Nettleton and Finney and Daniel Baker and Edward Payson and Truman Osborne and Earle and Knapp and Inskip and Archibald Alexander—that Alexander the Great of the Christian churches. Come down! How can you rest up there when the world is dying for lack of the gospel? Come down and agonize with us in prayer. Come down and help us preach in our pulpits. Come down and inspire our courage and faith. Heaven can get along without you better than we can. But more than all, and overwhelmed with reverent emotion, we ask it, come, Thou of the deeply dyed garments of Bozrah; traveling in the greatness of Thy strength, mighty to save! Lord God of Joshua, let the sun of this century stand still above Gibeon and the moon above the valley of Ajalon until we can whip out the five kings of hell, tumbling them down the precipices as the other five kings went over the rocks to Bethhoron. Ha! Ha! It will so surely be done that I cannot restrain the laugh of triumph.

From where the seaweed is tossed on the beach by the stormy Atlantic to the sands laved by the quiet Pacific this country will be Emanuel's land, the work beginning at Washington, if we have the faith and holy push and the consecration requisite. First of all, we ministers must get right. That was a startling utterance of Mr. Swinnock when he said, "It is a doleful thing to fall into hell from under the pulpit; but, oh, how dreadful a thing to drop thither out of the pulpit." That was an all suggestive thing that Paul wrote to the Corinthians, "Lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway." That was an inspiring motto with which Whitefield sealed all his letters, "We seek the stars." Lord God, wake up all our pulpits, and then it will be as when Venn preached, and it was said that men fell before the word like slacked lime. Let us all, laymen and clergyman, to the work. What Washington wants most of all is an old fashioned revival of religion, but on a vaster scale, so that the world will never be compelled to say as of old, "We never saw it on this fashion." But remember there is a human side as well as a divine side to a revival. Those of us brought up in the country know what is called "a raising"—the neighbors gathered together to lift the heavy frame for a new house after the timbers are ready to be put into their places. It is dangerous work, and there are many accidents. The neighbors had gathered for such a raising, and the beams had all been fitted to their places except one, and that very heavy. That one, on the long pikes of the men, had almost reached its place, when something went wrong, and the men could hoist it no higher. But if it did not go in its place it would fall back upon the men who were lifting it. It had already begun to settle back. The boss carpenter shouted: "Lift, men, or die! All together! Yo, heave!"

With mightier push they tried to send the beam to its place, but failed. Still they held on, all the time their strength lessening. The wives and mothers and daughters stood in horror looking on. Then the boss carpenter shouted to the women, "Come and help!" They came, and womanly arms became the arms of giants, for they were lifting to save the lives of husbands and fathers and sons, as well as their own. Then the boss carpenter mounted one of the beams and shouted: "Now! Altogether! Lift or die! Yo, heave!" And with a united effort that almost burst the blood vessels, the great beam went to its place and a wild huzza was heard. That is the way it sometimes seems in the churches. Temples of righteousness are to be reared, but there is a halt, a stop, a catch somewhere. A few are lifting all they can, but we want more hands at this raising, and more hearts, more Christian men to help—aye, more Christian women to re-enforce. If the work fail, it means the death of many souls. All together, men and women of God! Lift or die! The top stone must come to its place "with shoutings of grace, grace unto it." God is ready to do His part; are we ready to do our part? There is work not only for the knee of prayer, but for the shoulder of upheaval.

And now I would like to see this hour that which I have never seen, but hope to see—a whole audience saved under one flash of the Eternal Spirit. Before you go out of any of these doors enter the door of mercy. Father and mother, come in and bring your children with you. Newly married folks, consecrate your lifetime to God, and be married for eternity as well as time. Young man, you will want God before you get through this world, and you want Him now. Young woman, without God this is a hard world for women. One and all, wherever you sit or stand, I lift my voice so that you can hear it, out in the corridors and on the street, and say, in the words of the Mediterranean ship captain, "Call upon thy God, if so be that God will think upon us, that we perish not." Oh, what news to tell, what news to relate to your old father and mother, what news to telegraph your friends on the other side of the mountains, what news with which to thrill your loved ones in heaven! It was of such news that a man read in a noonday meeting in Philadelphia. He arose, and unrolling a manuscript read:

Where'er we meet, you always say:
"What's the news? What's the news?
Pray what's the order of the day?
What's the news? What's the news?"
Oh, I have got good news to tell—
My Saviour hath done all things well,
And triumphed over death and hell—
That's the news! That's the news!

The Lamb was slain on Calvary—
That's the news! That's the news!
To set a world of sinners free—
That's the news! That's the news!

The Lord has pardoned all my sin—
That's the news! That's the news!
I feel the witness now within—
That's the news! That's the news!
And since He took my sins away,
And taught me how to watch and pray,
I'm happy now from day to day—
That's the news! That's the news!

And Christ the Lord can save you, too—
That's the news! That's the news!
Your sinful heart He can renew—
That's the news! That's the news!
This moment, if for sins you grieve,
This moment, if you do believe,
A full acquittal you'll receive—
That's the news! That's the news!

And now, if any one should say,
"What's the news? What's the news?"
Oh, tell Him you you've begun to pray—
That's the news! That's the news!
That you have joined the conquering band,
And now with joy at God's command
You're marching to the better land—
That's the news! That's the news!

MEN GET EVEN.

They Give a Weird Function at Which No Ladies Are Allowed.

Society men of Shellyville, Ind., attended a novel reception at the house of Mr. John C. De Prey, a wealthy business man. It was called a "Limburgerette," and was intended as a rebuke to the society ladies who insist on ignoring the men at afternoon teas.

Two hundred men most prominent in business and social circles attended. They went in full dress, but used as conveyances carts, drays, trucks, push carts and all manner of outlandish vehicles, until the assemblage blocked traffic around Mr. De Prey's residence. The reception was a take off on the usual afternoon tea. Limburger sandwiches and stogies were served by winsome dudes, who presided at their respective tables, and conversation turned chiefly on "horrid" girls and neckties. Coffee was served out of coal oil cans, and the guests ate off tin plates. All manner of pranks were indulged in. The affair was an immense success.

WILL DO QUICK WORK.

German Army to Be Supplied With a Terrible Rifle.

According to the latest news in military circles most of the guns and rifles now in use in the German army will soon find their way into old junk shops. Military authorities without exception are enthusiastic over the result of the recent trials of the Brand rifle.

A week or two ago a few facts were cabled regarding the efficacy of this death dealing weapon. It excels anything thus far contrived in portable arms. It will do all that the inventor claims for it. Volleys of fifty shots each can be fired in rapid succession, and one charge suffices for 2500 shots.

Herr Bronsard von Schellendorf, the Minister of War, speaks in high terms of praise of the new invention. He will ask for its immediate adoption after the trial shooting, which will take place in the near future and at which the Kaiser himself has promised to be present.

Snowstorm at Constantinople.

Constantinople has just had a snowstorm heavy enough to prevent trains from leaving the city and to suspend navigation in the port.

Where Bicycles Are Popular.

It is said that 10,000 bicycles were sold in Washington City during 1895, and that there are altogether 30,000 in the city.

Rattlesnakes, Butterflies, and . . . ?

Washington Irving said, he supposed a certain hill was called "Rattlesnake Hill" because it abounded in—*butterflies*. The "rule of contrary" governs other names. Some bottles are, supposedly, labeled "Sarsaparilla" because they are full of . . . well, we don't know what they are full of, but we know it's not sarsaparilla; except, perhaps, enough for a flavor. There's only one make of sarsaparilla that can be relied on to be all it claims. It's Ayer's. It has no secret to keep. Its formula is open to all physicians. This formula was examined by the Medical Committee at the World's Fair with the result that while every other make of sarsaparilla was excluded from the Fair, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was admitted and honored by awards. It was admitted because it was the best sarsaparilla. It received the medal as the best. No other sarsaparilla has been so tested or so honored. Good motto for the family as well as the Fair: Admit the best, exclude the rest.

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hard on Johnny.

Mrs. Kidby (to her small son)—"Well, John, what's the matter?

Johnny—Sister says that she's an advanced woman and I've got to watch the dolls while she sails my toy boat.—Pearson's.

Society Courtesies.

Mrs. Parvenue—I am thinking of going slumming to-morrow."

Mrs. Mayfair—Ah! Going to call on your relatives, I presume."—Pick-Me-Up.

Where Did You Get This Coffee?

Had the Ladies' Aid Society of our Church out for tea, forty of them, and all pronounced the German Coffeeberry equal to Rio! Salzer's catalogue tells you all about it! 35 packages Earliest vegetable seeds $1.00 post paid.

If you will cut this out and send with 15c. stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of above great coffee seed and our 148 page catalogue! (Catalogue alone 5c. (A. C.)

If we not hear God to-day, he may refuse to hear us to-morrow.

Seed time

The successful farmer has learned by experience that some grains require far different soil than others. He knows that a great deal depends on right planting at the right time. No use complaining in summer that a mistake was made in spring. *Decide before seed-time.* The best time to treat coughs and colds is before the seeds, or germs, of consumption have begun their destructive work.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, promptly cures lung and throat troubles. *Do not neglect your cold.*

Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Insist on **Scott's Emulsion**, with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

RIPANS TABULES

The Home Bureau for Delicacies for the Sick, and Nurses' Registry, at 15 West Forty-second st., N. Y., under date of Oct. 20, 1894, writes: "Please send one dozen boxes Ripans Tabules to the Nurses' Club, 104 West Forty-first street. Reports of the Tabules for troubles resulting from disordered digestion come very frequently to our attention here. This Bureau does not dispense medicines, but has opportunity to hear frequent discussions concerning the merits of remedies. It seems to be conceded that the Tabules are a reliable auxiliary to the physician. Some of our patrons use them to a considerable extent, and physicians assure us that the formula is excellent."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared Steel, Galvanized after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Brez Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

BNU 8

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Tell It To Everyone

that Brown's Iron Bitters is the symbol for health, strength and happiness. It cures all diseases arising from impure blood, and is a boon to poor Suffering Woman in her daily cares and troubles. It eliminates the impure blood from the system. Cures stomach, kidney and liver complaints. Are you afflicted?

Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

SALZER'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are recognized as the best for all soils and climes, whether East or West, North or South, because they

Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously!

That is their record the world over. Being Northern-grown, they are bred to earliness. There is lots of money made in early vegetables, and we are going to make a bold statement here that the earliest, choicest vegetables in the world are produced from Salzer's seeds. Our Catalogue tells you why, so if you wish to make money—that is, have vegetables in the market 10 to 20 days ahead of your neighbors—plant Salzer's Seeds. Send 4c. for market gardeners' wholesale list. Lightning Cabbage is the earliest Cabbage novelty of the world, fit for market in 60 days! Pkg., 15c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., $2.00.

We make a specialty of choice pedigree Onion Seed: 90c. per pound!

Salzer's Earliest Cucumber cannot be beat. Pkg., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Our mammoth Plant and Seed Catalogue, containing a magnificent array of the choicest vegetables, with prices dirt cheap, is mailed to you upon receipt of 5c. postage, or Catalogue and Package of Early Bird Radish upon receipt of 8c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

A Perfect Food

That is what Baron von Liebig said of good chocolate. All of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoas and Chocolates are good,—the best, in fact.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 20

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

NEW DRESS GOODS

Our selections for Spring of 1896 are now ready for your inspection. Among them are specialties not to be found elsewhere nearer than Williamsport and Altoona. The attention of ladies is asked to the following new weaves of American Manufacture, and your patriotism will give them first consideration. "Wheelwear," "Basra Cloth," "Sigilla," "Mohair Cheviots" and "Cheviotine." They combine the height of good taste, use, and beauty. Imported Goods, for which our order was placed in November 1895, embrace Silk and Wool Plaids made in Germany; Jacquards and Novelty Suitings from France.

Buttons and Trimmings to match.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT

Dreams of beauty in Printed Warps, Taffetta, Corded Kaika, India and Shantongs.

North Window—Mens Seamless ½ Hose, Fast Black, Tans and Natural. Price card says Five Cents a Foot and when a man ordered a rod of 'em it nearly took our breath but he got 'em all the same.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

BARGAINS !

The above word is used so rrequently [or misused] that it becomes somewhat of a "chestnut."

Yet if you can buy what you need, at and below wholesale prices you might be considered unwise for not improving such opportunities, even if the word bargain is a chestnut.

As we are closing out our stock the word bargain means just what it says.

Perhaps you are in need of a

GOOD CORSET

You may find just the size desired, also

TORCHON LACES.

And Black Silk Laces, beautiful patterns, at closing-out prices.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Local Inklets.

In mentioning last week that Rev. Brown of the Aaronsburg Ref. charge had received a call, we were mislead, it was meant for Rev. Brown, of Reformed charge, Rebersburg.

Flitting season is near; subscribers changing their post-office address, should inform us of the new as well as their old address.

Winter came in at the tail end of the season with a few days of pretty fair sleighing and many entered into the enjoyment of it.

According to the Bellefonte News, gold quartz has been discovered in Centre county. Yes, you find fellows in Bellefonte, with quarts of gold, but don't help the town much.

The ministers of other churches, in this place, Rev. Isenberg, Reformed, Rev. Rearick, Lutheran, and Rev. Goodling, Evangelical, assisted Rev. Ryland in his evangelistic work in this place.

Foster's Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 17th to 21st, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about the 22nd, cross the west of Rockies country by the close of the 23rd, the great central valleys the 24th to 26th and the eastern states the 27th. This disturbance will bring extremes of temperature and radical weather changes with high temperatures preceding the next storm wave. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 22d, great central valleys the 24th and the eastern states the 26th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 25th, great central valleys the 27th and the eastern states the 29th.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

LOCAL ELECTION

RESULTS ON THIS SIDE OF THE COUNTY.

The Republicans Succeed in Electing Several of the Candidates in the Boro.—The Township in Line.

There was no special excitement in our local elections with two or three exceptions in the county.

The following is the vote of Centre Hall: Judge: Miller Goodhart 65, J. S. Boal 33. Inspectors, Lym. Smith 66 C. J. Shaffer 32. Overseer, D. Fleisher 64, S. H. Knepley 34. School Directors, W. Boob 60, D. Meyer 44, G. Clements 24, W. O. Rearick 63. Auditor, Walter Kerlin 45, Wesley Henny 51. High Constable, John Puff 48, Jerry Shreffler 45. Justice of the Peace, J. S. Dauberman 75, W. B. Mingel 72. Constable, Harry Swab 83, Julian Fleming 15. Treasurer, Harry Kreamer 86, no opposition.

Council, Doc. Rider 3 years, 73,
" Prof. Ed. Wolf 3 years, 76,
" Clem Luse, 3 years, 68,
" Byron Garis, 2 years, 65,
" Jerry Miller, 2 years, 60,
" Geo. Nearhood, 1 year, 35,
" Will Flory, 1 year, 32,
" W. A. Odenkirk, 3 ys, 24.
" S. T. Lobaugh, 3 ys, 20.
" A. Thomas, 3 ys, 28,
" Sam'l Shoop, 2 ys, 42,
" J. E. Swarm, 2 ys, 24,
" B. D. Brisbin, 1 yr, 53,
" Clem Deininger, 1 yr, 63.

POTTER.

South Precinct—Judge, W. A. Kerr; Inspectors, H. F. Musser, J. E. Shires; Reg. Ass. W. W. Royer. *North Precinct*—Judge, B. H. Arney, Inspectors, W. A. Boal, J. T. Potter; Reg. Ass. W. W. Royer; Overseer Poor, Michael Decker; School Directors, G. H. Emerick, Adam Heckman; Supervisors, W. H. Lucas. J. R. Lee; Auditor, Clem S. Fortney; Constable, S. J. McClintick; Town Clerk, D. K. Keller.

GREGG.

East Precinct—Judge, E. H. Shook; Inspectors, L. E. Rossman, T. S. Musser; Reg. Ass. H. B. Herring. *North Precinct*—Judge, J. H. Ertle, Inspectors, H. W. Rote, H. W. Rachau, Reg. Ass. James F. Waugh. *West Precinct*—Judge, D. H. Ruhl; Inspectors, W. B. Bitner, R. P. Breon; Reg. Ass. W. H. Smith: Overseer, C. J. Finkle; School Directors, W. M. Allison, John F. Breon; Supervisors, Jacob McCool, John Rossman; Auditor, W. C. Meyer; Constable, R. Kline; Township Clerk, H. M. Cain.

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

Judge T. F. Riley; Inspector, Adam Felty; Overseer Poor, I. J. Condo, Robert Corl; Supervisors, Alex Kuhn, George Swabb; Auditor, J. N. Dinges; Constable, Alfred Osman; Township Clerk, P. S. Ishler; Justice of Peace, Fergus Potter.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Judge, P. H. Stover; Inspector, E. E. Kooney, Thomas Meyer; Overseer Poor, Jacob Kerstetter; Supervisors, A. Stover, A. Kreamer; School Directors, J. W. Meyer, Al. Keen, B. Wingard; Auditor, Wm. Meyer; Constable, D. B. Geary; Township Clerk, John Hoffa.

MILLHEIM BORO.

Judge, C. W. Albright; Supervisors; B. F. Keister, H. H. Leitzell; Overseer, M. S. Fiedler; School Directors, J. C. Smith, Cyrus Brumgart; Auditor, C. H. Morris; Council, W. A. Tobias, F. O. Hosterman, John Stoner, E. W. Mauck, J. W. Stover, Jacob Alter, W. S. Maize; High Constable, C. W. Snyder; Justice of Peace, F. P. Musser; Constable. P. P. Leitzell.

FERGUSON.

West Precinct—Judge, R. G. Goheen, Inspectors, T. M. Gates, Ira Harpster; Reg. Ass. J. H. Musser. *East Precinct*—Judge, W. B. Ward, Inspectors, D. M. Stover, J. J. Reed; Reg. Ass. Cyrus M. Johnston; Overseer, N. C. Hess; School Directors, C. B. Hess, Jacob Harpster; Supervisors, Samuel Musser, Israel Corl; Auditor, D. L. Dennis; Constable, J. A. Decker; Town Clerk, W. J. Meyers; Justice of Peace, J. H. Miller.

SPRING.

South Precinct—Judge, Henry Twitmyer; Inspectors, H. E. Bilger, Arthur Rothrock; Reg. Ass. John C. Rote. *North Precinct*—Judge, J. H. Lutz; Inspectors, M. R. Johnston, Shuman Lyon; Reg. Ass. John Dubbs. *West Precinct*—Judge, E. J. Purdue; Inspectors, Bert Poorman, Conrad Miller; Reg. Ass. Edgar McMutrie; Overseer Poor, Snyder Tate; School Directors, Harrison Kline, Wm. Poorman; Supervisors, Weston Hartsock, S. M. McMurtrie; Auditor, Milton Johnston; Constable, John Love; Township Clerk, A. V. Hamilton; Justice of Peace, Dennis Cane.

HAINES.

East Precinct—Judge, Geo. Weaver; Inspectors, John H. Brumgard, Harvey Wise; Reg. Ass. John A. Hosterman. *West Precinct*—Judge, C. H. Meyer; Inspectors, A. O. Hosterman, Thos. Hull; Reg. Ass. C. J. Styers; Overseer, Emanual Cronamiller; School Directors; John M. Stover, John Bubb; Supervisors, Jacob Ketner, Isaac M. Orndorf; Auditor, Wm. Winkleblech; Constable, Jacob Barner; Town Clerk, Geo. M. Homan.

MILES.

Middle Precinct—Judge, Daniel Brumgard, Inspectors, John Winters, W. W. Heckman; Reg. Ass. Serene Harry. *East Precinct*—Judge, J. K. Hosterman; Inspectors, W. B. Haines, O. H. Wolf; Reg. Ass. H Gilbert; Overseer, A. H. Vonada; School Directors, C. C. Lose, J. A. Deitrick; Supervisors, Newton Brumgort, J. W. Harter; Auditor, John Wolf; Constable, Geo. Winters. Town Clerk, L. B. Frank. *West Precinct*—Judge, J. J. Shultz: Inspectors, A. Ocker, Harvey Miller; Reg. Ass. W. E. Keller.

COLLEGE.

East Precinct—Judge, Geo. Sholl; Inspectors, Fred. Dale, D. M. Tate; Reg. Ass. Isaac Armstrong; Overseer, Frank Weaver; School Directors, J. P. Jackson, Abram F. Markle; Supervisors, Wm. Lytle, Samuel Glenn; Auditor, A. W. Dale; Constable, James Ray; Clerk, Walter O'Brien; Justice of Peace, Jacob Bottorf; Treas. John A. Rupp. *West Precinct*—Judge, J. W. Stuart; Inspectors, Andrew Lytle, M. S. McDowell; Reg. Ass. Clark Herman.

The Revival.

The revival meetings held here the past two weeks by Evangelist Ryland, have been productive of good results, constantly drawing large crowds and making many converts who openly sought instruction and prayer for the pardon of their sins and salvation of their souls.

Never was a series of revival meetings attended by larger crowds, better success, and more earnest interest by the community in general, from far and near, in this valley, than than attended Rev. Ryland's services assisted by the local pastors. His discourses were plain and to the point, and struck all classes of sinners with convincing power—and the result was the accomplishing of much good, which is to be hoped will be lasting, as it is needed here much as elsewhere.

Stable Burned.

Last Wednesday evening about five o'clock the stable on the property occupied by Stewart Ripka, in Georges valley, close to the Synagogue church, was totally destroyed by fire, along with most of its contents. It is not known how the fire originated, and when it was discovered the flames had made such headway that only a few articles were taken out. Mr. Ripka lost a lot of chickens, about three tons of hay and a lot of cornfodder. The building is owned by Joseph Confer, who lives near Centre Hall.

Two Conferences.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Association will be held at Newberry, commencing Thursday, March 5, to continue for one week. Bishop Dubbs, D. D., LL. D., of Chicago, will preside.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will convene in Williamsport, on March 17. Bishop John H. Vincent will preside, and three hundred or more clergymen will be in attendance.

A Grindstone Bursted.

One of the big grindstones in the axe factory at Mill Hall bursted while running at the rate of 140 revolutions per minute a few days ago, and scattered fragments of broken stone, in all parts of the factory, but fortunately no one was injured. The stone was six feet in diameter, was six inches thick, and weighed a ton and a half. One of the men who was working at the stone had left it a few minutes before it broke. One of the pieces was thrown through a door. The speed at which it was running was not considered high.

$10,100 in Bicycles Free.

The Philadelphia *Press* announces that it will present any person—young or old, man or woman, boy or girl—who will comply with certain easy conditions, with their choice of the finest $100 bicycles manufactured. The details of the offer can be found in any issue of the *Press*. This great journal never does anything by halves, and its proposition is therefore open to all, whether readers of the *Press* or not.

Fine Seed Potatoes.

Farmer Cyrus Durst, of Linden Hall left a bag of seed potatoes at our office, which are beauties for size and quality and hard to beat. They are the Rural New York potato, and yield largely. He also has the Irish Daisy seed potatoes. He offers these at 50c per bushel, and that's low for good seed.

Struck Coal at Julian.

J. C. Nason, of Julian, this county, while boring an artesian well recentlys truck a 6 inch vein of coal of excellent quality. Hope this will prove a fact, it would be an important thing for this county.

Compulsory Education.

Next year the compulsory education act will be enforced. Properly carried out it will be a godsend to hundreds of idle and indifferent youngsters whose only school at present is the street.

Turned the Tables.

The tables have truly been turned. A man at Altoona has had a woman sent to jail for breaking her promise to marry him.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HUNG TO A LINE

PECULIAR ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG BOY.

12-Year Old Son of Josiah Rossman Near Penn Cave, Found Hanging to a Plow Line in the Barn Floor.

A peculiar and distressing accident occurred last Saturday afternoon at the home of Josiah C. Rossman, living about one-half mile north-east of Penn Cave, along the Brush valley road, in which his son Grover Cleveland, met with a mysterious death, by being hung from a beam with a plow line.

The accident occurred in Mr. Rossman's barn floor, and what makes it more distressing is that the cause of the accident and death of the boy is only a matter of conjecture, and no reasonable explanation has yet been offered.

Mr. Rossman and his son, who was aged over twelve years, hauled a load of coal in the morning to the school building, and afterwards went for a load of saw dust. The boy was in good spirits all day, jolly and playful, and could not have been in a better turn of mind.

About noon Mr. and Mrs. Rossman went to Spring Mills, leaving at home Miss Carrie, a young lady aged about sixteen years, Cleveland, and a little son Abner, aged seven.

Cleveland and Abner played in the wash house after the parents left. Cleveland, in his sport, threw a blanket over his head and attempted to frighten his brother Abner. They soon tired of their play in the wash house, and Miss Carrie advised them to go to the barn to attend the chores and throw down feed for the evening.

Cleveland went up on the mow and threw down some hay and Abner went to the corn house to shell some corn. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon. Abner shelled some corn and went to the house. His sister sent him back to shell more. He did and in about fifteen minutes Abner went up on the barn floor to his brother. Just inside the barn door between the four-horse wagon and the side of the mow, he saw his brother sitting on his knees on a pile of straw, his head leaning forward, and a plow line around his neck supporting the weight of his body.

Abner ran at once to the house and told his sister. She ran out to the barn and pulled down the line which had been wrapped around a beam. She examined the boy and found no pulsation of the heart. Mr. B. F. Yearick and son John, both of near Centre Hall, were passing at the time, and she called to them for assistance. John Yearick took one of Mr. Rossman's horses out of the stable and went to Spring Mills after Mr. Rossman. The boy was taken into the house and laid upon a lounge. Life was extinct and no effort was made to recussitate him.

A jury was impanneled to hold an inquest, and the following were sworn to inquire into the cause of the death: Isaac Smith, William H. Smith, G. D. Armbruster, William Armbruster, William Rishell, William Hagan, James Scholl, Charles Weaver, Frank Douty, H. W. Rote and John Rishell. They rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The boy did not commit suicide and no one even suspects it. He had been playing with his little brother and child-like may have fastened the plow line to the beam and placed the loop around his neck to frighten the boy. It is also probable that after he was through with the work he attempted to put up a swing and while placing the line around the beam he fell off the side of the ladder to the floor, probably striking his head against the wagon, rendering him insensible, and his head dropped forward with the loop around his neck, and was suffocated before he regained consciousness.

There were no marks upon the body except a red line across the throat where the strap pressed.

The accident created quite an excitement in that section, and on Sunday the home was visited by hundreds to offer words of sympathy to the grief stricken parents.

What it Costs.

It costs $26 a day to run a passenger train for ten hours, and $30 a day for a freight train. The difference is partly due to the fourth brakeman necessary on the freight and to the extra coal used. At this rate it costs 83 1-2 cents to allow the holder of a ten cent ticket to alight at a flag station.

The Owner Paid the Damages.

At Sunbury Wednesday, a jury awarded William Rothermel, of Georgetown $881.26 damages for injuries received by being bitten by William Moyer's white bull dog, two years ago. Rothermel's hands and wrists were badly lacerated.

Farming that Pays.

A. Bechdol, who occupies a farm near Howard of fifty acres, this year sold from it 49,925 pounds of choice timothy hay. He also had six and one-half acres that yielded 858 bushels of corn and three-fourths of an acre that yielded 253 bushels of Irish and fourteen bushels of sweet potatoes.

Located Themselves.

Howard Homan, of this place, has concluded to move to Williamsport, this spring—sorry to loose Howard.

Wm. H. Sholl, of this place, will move on Simon Harper's farm below town.

Henry Homan will move on the Brockerhoff farm beyond the Fort.

Farmer Reish of the Brockerhoff farm will become "mine host" of the National Hotel, Millheim.

Abr. Harshbarger, farmer, several miles west of this place, will move to near Hublersburg, in the spring, on the farm of David Harshbarger.

H. K. Harshbarger, of Linden Hall, will move to near Redmill, this spring.

A Grand Success.

The musical convention at Linden Hall closed on Friday evening with a full house and was a success musically and financially, the receipts being beyond the expectations of the committee. There were a large number of excellent singers present from abroad. Miss Brooks ably presided at the organ as well as singing some solos, Miss Whitleys' songs and solos were well rendered and highly appreciated, and a spirit of good feeling and good order prevailed throughout.

Lost a Church.

A Lutheran church not far distant from Muncy, over which Rev. W. F. Steck, formerly of Bellefonte, was pastor, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Mr. Steck's chief appointment is in Muncy, where he has a much larger church than the one destroyed.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A valuable farm, situated one mile east of Penn Cave, will be for sale until March 7th, 1896; containing about 49 acres, together with the choicest of fruit; the buildings almost new; the water piped to the house and barn, and located along the township road. After March 7th the same if not sold will be for rent. For further information apply to M. L. RISHEL,
feb13-3t Farmers Mills, Pa.

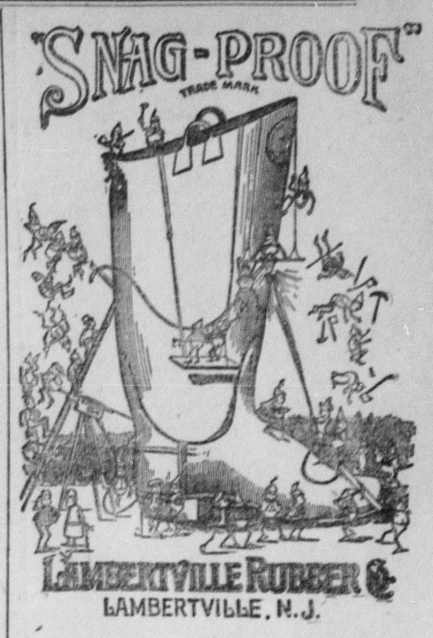
For the Dull Season.

To fill in a Dull Season with Big Cash Values—Suits made to order, $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00. Pantaloons, $5.00. Come early.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Lutheran Services.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, 23, are: Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; St. Mark's, 7 p. m.; Emanuel's, 10 a. m.



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The boot made by the Lambertville Rubber Co. is the only genuine "Snag Proof" made—the others are all imitations and will not touch these for wear.

We keep a full line of best make Rubbers—the price is a little less than you can buy second quality for.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great Before Stock Taking Sale !

3,000 yds. best Canton, always sold at 10 & 12½c, now 8c. Today it would cost 10c a yd. at wholesale. Our New York buyer made a great hit when he bought the lot.

10,000 cakes Brownie Soap 1c straight. Not quite so large but the equal in fineness of anything in town at 5c.

500 Cups and Saucers sold at from 15 to 25c, to go at 10c each. Don't wait, as they won't last long.

Tea Pots, slightly crazed at 10c, worth three times 10c.

Still another lot of full pound bars Oleine Soap, 4c.

Children's and Ladies' Coats—not large sleeves—but the cloth and making is there, to go at $1.00 each. Some cost $3, some $4, and some as high as $7. Now at $1. It is an outrage, but such is good merchandise. Must make room for the new.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

**Keeping Down the Prices,
Keeping Up the Quality,
Keeping the Crowds Coming,
Everlastingly at it,**

In a manner that stamps our business methods as inimitable—precluding all sorts of rivalry.

Your Dollar Always Has, and Always Will Buy More Goods Than Elsewhere.

FRESH FIGURES FOR THE FRUGAL.

We have but very few winter goods left. What we have must go this week, as we have already the first advance shipments of our spring goods in, and the others quickly follow.

A few fine Blankets, a few of them slightly soiled, at half prices.
$9 00 fine White Blankets, $5.
$5.00 fine White Blankets, $2.90.
$7 50 fine White Blankets, $4.50.
$6.50 Red and Grey Blankets, $3.50.

This is your last chance at fine All Wool Blankets this season.

The Ladies' Heavy Balbriggan Vests that we are selling for 17 cents is a bummer It is a regular bummer. It is a regular 25c quality. We had 150 dozen of them. Only about 12 dozen left.

Men's Heavy Merino Underwear, 25c.
Men's All Wool Socks 25c quality, 15c.
Very low prices made on Flannels this week.

We realize we made a mistake in buying as many Bed Comfortable as we did, and we will offer great bargains in these.
Good Comforts worth $1 50 for 75c.
Good Comforts worth $2.50 for $1.25.
Good Comforts worth $3.00 for $1.50 and $1.75.
These prices mean we want to dispose of them.

We have a few patterns in Novelty Dress goods left, on which we are making ridiculously low prices.
We want them all sold.
All Wool Tricots, 50 inches wide, 48c, excellent value.
A great bargain is our Serge at 22c. They are easily mistaken for 50c quality.
Red Table Linen reduced from 30c to 21c.
Half prices on all Embroideries to close them out before the new ones come in.

Choice of any Ladies' Coat in the store now at Eight Dollars. There are some $20 and $25 ones left. If you can get a fit, you are sure of a Bargain.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.